

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

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### MEETINGS CAN BE HELD NOW.

Cabinet and Health Board to Discuss Freight Modifications.

SCHOOLS ALLOWED TO BE OPENED

Resolutions Passed by Chamber of Commerce Discussed in Special Meeting of Board of Health—Contract for Furnishing Beef to Leper Settlement.

President Smith occupied the chair at yesterday's session of the Health Board, there being present with him Drs. Day, Wood, Howard, Emerson, Herbert, Cooper, Ryder, Members Lansing, Waterhouse, Kellipio, and a large number of representative citizens, President Dole, Ministers Damon and Hatch being among them.

Tenders for furnishing cattle to the leper settlement were opened and read. Haleakala Ranch and W. H. Cornwell were the bidders. The contract was awarded the latter at \$17 per head; the bid of the ranch company being sixteen cents higher, carrying the same conditions.

President Smith brought up the question of opening schools. The Board of Education and teachers were very anxious to begin educational work. Some of the schools were in the infected districts, notably at Kailua, just beyond the Kamehameha institution. President Smith believed the children would be better off at school than running about and taking chances of catching the cholera.

In the general discussion that followed concerning the matter, it was brought out that if boiled water was used in the schools the danger of infection by opening the schools would be considerably lessened. Nuuanu stream was under guard both day and night. The guards could prevent children bathing in the stream in the day time much better than at night.

Mr. Lansing believed that if the responsibility of keeping the children away from the stream was placed on the teachers they would see all necessary precautions taken. He favored keeping a supply of boiled water in the schools and compelling the scholars to use it.

President Smith reminded the Board that the worst places were along Nuuanu stream and near the Insane Asylum, where the last case of cholera had appeared. Careful inquiry regarding the case led to the belief that the man must have drunk water out of one of the infected taro patches near the asylum. No other theory could account for the case.

Dr. Day was opposed to allowing the schools in the infected districts to open. He favored a line drawn from Queen street up Maunakea to Berea, Nuuanu to Vineyard, an extension of Vineyard to Liliha, up Liliha to Kunawai west of the foothills around to the road east of the Kamehameha School, and thence to the sea, as a prescribed limit in which schools should not be opened or children allowed to attend.

Attention was called to the fact that in one of the public schools the children were forced to drink out of taps. The Board of Education should exercise the greatest care about the scholars drinking boiled water, also compelling the children to keep their hands clean.

Professor Scott explained the arrangements at the high school for boiling water. A stove and numerous large containers were available for the purpose. While he favored the general plan of using boiled water in the schools, the practicability of all the schools being furnished water by the Board of Education was questionable.

Minister Damon made a suggestion which he thought would solve the problem. Oil stoves and containers of required size could be purchased cheaply. Each of the schools should be furnished these. A quantity of water sufficient for each day's use could be boiled in the morning, and at a trifling expense.

W. W. Hall thought the foundry could furnish a supply of boiled water for the schools in the central portion of the city, while those in the outer districts could adopt the plan suggested by Minister Damon.

President Dole expressed the opinion that if the Board of Education was instructed to furnish the scholars with boiled water, it would be done without any trouble or great expense. Dr. Day believed some distinction should be made against the infected districts, the greatest care should be taken to prevent contamination of children coming from those places.

Dr. Wood reviewed the cholera situation from the date of the first case, and the possible causes of the outbreak. He was very much opposed to opening schools in the infected districts. It was an impossibility to prevent children from bathing in the Nuuanu stream; they had been used to doing so for so long that they would surmount any obstacle in order to continue. The matter of sending freight to the other islands was a trivial one compared to this question. The only source of danger to be contended against was the water supply. All investigations had demonstrated this beyond the question of a doubt.

Dr. Day suggested an amendment to Mr. Waterhouse's motion to open the schools by naming the sections previously mentioned as infected localities.

A motion was passed that schools may be opened in the district of Honolulu, except those situated in the infected localities. No children from such infected districts to be allowed admission. Boundaries of infected districts to be determined and published. Boiled water only to be used in the schools.

The following communication was read from the Chamber of Commerce: "WHEREAS, The epidemic of Asiatic cholera which visited this city between August 18th and September 18th ceased on the latter date, since which time two scattering cases have been reported; and

"WHEREAS, It is not possible to foresee at what interval of time such scattering cases may occur in the future, or how long it may be before all traces of cholera have completely disappeared; and

"WHEREAS, The resumption of properly regulated inter-island traffic cannot now be attended with any risk to the inhabitants of the other islands of this group;

"Now, therefore, be it resolved, That this Chamber of Commerce does respectfully suggest to the Hawaiian Government and to its Board of Health that the time has come when the restrictions which have been properly placed on inter-island travel and traffic should be so far modified as to practically re-establish such travel and traffic, and no longer subject the same to the great inconvenience and expense now attending the carrying on of trade.

"The opinion of this Chamber is that the following modifications of existing restrictions, may, with perfect immunity from risk, be adopted, viz: "All new goods of American, European or Australian manufacture or product, and of Hawaiian growth, shall be allowed to be freely exported from Honolulu to the other islands, always excepting such goods (if any there be) as in the opinion of the medical and scientific advisers of the Government are especially liable to infection.

"Goods of Chinese and Japanese product and manufacture shall be allowed exportation to the other islands only on a special permit from the Board of Health.

"All persons shall once again enjoy the right to travel freely between the islands, subject to the permission of the Board of Health, without which no steamship company should issue passage tickets or carry passengers. At the termination of the period of three weeks from the last occurrence of any case of cholera such permission to be no longer necessary."

Minister Damon said the granting of the resolutions presented by the Chamber of Commerce would cause widespread consternation among the people of the other islands. While it was true the matter affected the interests of all classes and the Government as well, the greatest care should be taken in dealing with the question. His business was suffering as well as others, but this did not prevent him from doing what he considered his duty.

If by any chance a single case of cholera should break out on the other islands, it would mean the wiping out of the entire labor supply on the plantations, be communicated to other places, and the extent of the disease not known. As the matter was of the gravest importance to the country, he would suggest reference to a committee. The Cabinet, being requested to discuss the situation with the committee.

President Smith said it was a matter of health and for the Board to decide. He felt some modifications were necessary, and if they could be made without danger to the people of the other islands, action on that line would meet with his approval. Everything was being done for the best interests of the country.

Dr. Herbert cited that if the disease became endemic the present conditions could not be continued. F. M. Swanzy spoke in behalf of the resolutions. With all due deference to the Board of Health he believed the time had come for some modification of shipping. The interests of the plantations had been given due consideration by the Chamber, and as their interests were identical with the merchants, many of whom were interested in the properties, it was but natural that precautions would be taken against possible infection reaching the other islands.

Dr. Wood believed some modifications might be made regarding shipments of freight, but he did not favor free intercourse of passengers. There was no way of telling whether persons came from infected localities; they may not reside in those places, but might visit them. The five days' quarantine adopted by the Board was not a hardship on the people, and he believed this should be continued until all possible danger was passed.

Dr. Day agreed with what Dr. Wood had stated. When the cholera broke out the Board decided on a non-intercourse policy. It had always been his opinion that infection could not be carried in new goods. He had been reading up on the subject and had found no instance where such had been the case. The line should be drawn at second hand goods of all kinds. The fumigation process now in vogue was effective and the cost of carrying it out very slight. Such should be continued. So far as removing restriction on passenger traffic, he was opposed to the course and hoped the proposition would not be entertained at the present.

Henry Davis spoke for the retail dealers of the city, citing many instances where hardships had fallen on that class of citizens regarding shipments of goods to different parts of this island.

J. A. McCandless thought the Chamber of Commerce overlooked one point in their resolutions. If they were adopted the very thing asked for would not be granted. If passengers were allowed to go to the other islands without restriction, the people there would not allow them to land. It might be well to modify shipping regulations, but not passenger traffic.

He suggested that the executive committee of the Chamber of Commerce be asked to meet the Board and Cabinet when the matters embraced in the resolutions were discussed.

Further discussion as to how the Board could be satisfied with shipments being only new goods, several suggestions were made, but no definite action taken.

It was decided to invite the Cabinet to meet the Board at 9:30 o'clock Friday morning, when the questions at issue will be discussed and some conclusion reached.

Before adjournment President Smith called the attention of the Board to the fact that Ewa was placed in a very peculiar position. Access could be had only by train. All places on the other islands, and Oahu as well, could be reached by steamers. While no discrimination was intended to be shown yet something must be done for the people there. They were in need of goods. Shipments to Ewa was left to the discretion of President Smith.

President Dole said it was advisable that meetings of volunteer military companies be held as soon as possible. After some further discussion the order prohibiting meetings was rescinded, the vote being unanimous.

### TREATMENT OF ASIATIC CHOLERA.

BY ELMER LEE, M. D., CHICAGO.

The result of prolonged reflection, covering many years, and the observations resulting from personal experience in the cholera epidemic in Europe of 1892, is the conviction that there is provided in the laboratory of the universe a remedy which surpasses the results of human ingenuity as much as does the sun surpass in brilliancy the light of the artificial lamp. The all-prevailing and all-wise remedy, the greatest product of omniscient nature's laboratory, which alone can cope with this pestilential disease of the human race, is nothing more and nothing less than the unmatched, unmatchable H. O. Pure water is absolutely the only trustworthy cure for cholera, and if it came at a great price it would probably be more greatly valued. The human organism is so constituted that if it is assisted by H. O., every morbid element may be eliminated out of its domain. The acute cholera body quickly recovers its equilibrium and its harmony of action as soon as the processes of elimination can remove the invading poison. In the construction of the mucous lining of all the accessible cavities and channels it is prepared by an undiscernable law to successfully resist the entrance of every form of organism. The products of organic action alone are able to pass into the blood. If sufficient quantities of pure water of a suitable temperature are introduced into the body through the natural channels, it is actually possible to wash morbid products, as well as organic forms of life out of the human body.

The mouth gives entrance to the causative germs in Asiatic cholera. This is quite conclusively established. The locality of the development and formation of the toxin in the earlier stages is determined to be in the upper end of the small intestine, and from experience, as well as from the powers of reflective analogy, there is no doubt that the system can be saved from death if the morbid entity, the germ, is literally deluged away from the alimentary canal by the copious use of a remedy that cannot be of the slightest danger to the victim. The amount of water to be used varies in different cases. It is impossible to use too much; it is possible to use too little. From the earliest moment that the patient is seen the propositions should be, first, wash the whole alimentary canal with pure water; wash the lower portion by introducing irrigations of warm soapsuds or merely warm water into the colon with sufficient frequency and in sufficient quantity to cleanse that portion of the bowel effectually. The frequency of washing that portion of the bowel which is accessible from the rectum should be one, or two, or three, or four times a day, according to circumstances. At the same time from one to ten quarts of warm, pure water, mildly medicated with peroxide of hydrogen or hydrogen, should be administered at intervals during the day, as the prescribed remedy by the mouth. If the patient vomits, very well. Immediately re-introduce the quantity of water that was vomited. No harm can be done in any case, and if it is possible to save life it is possible to save it through this method. It is the quickest and surest method of exciting the activity of the kidneys, and is the safest. It is the rational and effective measure for maintaining the volume of the blood. It is the scientific process by which to establish cutaneous circulation in the capillaries.

The use of simple and useful hygienic measures are the same as in other prostrating diseases. Patients should be fed with regularity at no too frequent intervals, giving the proper time between administrations of simple food for its digestion. The use of appliances for maintaining the heat of the body are not to be neglected. The precise details of the method of treatment indicated at this time will be forthcoming in a subsequent paper.

### Arrested for Footbinding.

Li Shai, Sun Lqi Wong, Kwan Hong, Lee Sing and Young Yin were arrested yesterday on the charge of footbinding. Marshal Brown is doing good work under the authority given by the new law.

### CHOLERA BREAKS OUT AGAIN.

Wheeler, an Inmate of the Insane Asylum, Develops the Disease.

Supposed to Have Drank Water From an Infected Taro Patch Last Saturday Morning.

Dread cholera has made its appearance again after a lapse of four days, the last victim being an aged white inmate of the Insane Asylum by the name of Wheeler, who, it is supposed, drank water from an infected taro patch in the vicinity last Saturday morning. The case was reported by Dr. Herbert at 10:40 p. m. Wednesday. The cholera wagon was sent out and Wheeler taken to the hospital. He was sinking very rapidly. Being quite an old man his chances of recovery are but slight.

The total number of cases is now eighty-eight.

The last cholera patient, Wm. H. Wheeler, in inmate of the Insane Asylum, died in the cholera hospital last night at 6:40 o'clock, after twenty-two hours' illness. When taken to the hospital at midnight Wednesday night Wheeler showed signs of sinking very rapidly. The physicians worked hard to save his life and improved his condition to a marked degree. He rallied yesterday, and in the afternoon gave promise of recovery. Notwithstanding his 65 years of age, Wheeler showed remarkable tenacity. Toward evening, however, he began to sink rapidly and died in the greatest of agony at the time mentioned.

While at the hospital Wheeler showed a great deal of stubbornness. When food was first offered him he kept his mouth closed and refused to take medicine or nourishment. Finding it impossible to furnish food in the natural way, it became necessary to feed him by means of a tube inserted in the nose. Besides this he showed many proofs of madness, which took the form of incoherent remarks.

After Wheeler's death the cholera hospital was again vacated, the physicians hope for the last time. It is thought the work of the Board of Health has succeeded in completely stamping out the dread disease.

### ORDERED TO KEEP AWAY.

Bennington to Cruise Until All Danger of Cholera Is Over.

The U. S. S. Bennington, which came from Lahaina Wednesday to bring her mail for the Australia, will sail for Hilo tomorrow afternoon. Orders have been received from Washington for the gunboat to keep away from Honolulu until all danger of cholera infection is over.

It was learned from officers of the ship that came ashore yesterday afternoon that the Bennington would cruise about the islands, but not in search of filibusters, as the popular impression had it.

Dr. Hibbets said his ship was free from sickness. An extremely good time was spent while at Lahaina. Every one on board seems to be more than anxious for the cessation of cholera, in order that the gunboat may be able to come to this port to stay, until ordered back.

### Leaving by the Rail.

The following passengers have been in quarantine on the S. P. Hitchcock for the requisite number of days and will leave on the W. G. Hall at 3 p. m. today:

Miss Lyle, E. B. Barthrop, H. Walker and W. Mackay.

After a visit to the vessel yesterday Dr. Day found all four of the above-named persons in good health.

With two little children subject to croup we do not rest easy without a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in the house, for the most severe attacks quickly succumb to a few doses of it.—Morrison, Colo., Bud. For sale at 50 cents per bottle by all dealers. BENSON, SMITH & Co., agents for H. I.

SENATOR BRICE has coolly made it public that he will contribute \$200,000 to the campaign fund of Ohio Democrats, and the money is ready whenever it is needed. And still there are those who say that seats in the United States Senate are seldom purchased by cold coin.



## FREIGHT BY RIO TO COME BACK.

Evening Meetings Will Not be Allowed for Some Time.

## PETITION FROM TOBACCO DEALERS

Natives at Kunaui Supplied With Water by Health Board—Official Statement of the Cholera—No New Cases Since September 28th—A Letter.

A meeting of the Board of Health was held at 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. About twenty-five persons were present.

President Smith said that there were only a very few matters to be brought before the Board. The matter of allowing the Rio de Janeiro freight taken to San Francisco to be brought back and landed at this port was discussed first. A letter written on September 19th, by the agents of the P. M. S. S. Co., in San Francisco to H. Hackfeld & Co., was read. The cargo of the Rio de Janeiro had been thoroughly fumigated upon arrival at San Francisco. No reason was apparent why the freight could not be returned to Honolulu. Messrs. Hackfeld & Co. were anxious to have an answer, so as to be able to send information by the Australia to the agents in San Francisco.

T. F. Lansing's motion that the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. be allowed to return the freight of the Rio de Janeiro to this port, provided it be accompanied by a certificate of fumigation and the mode of fumigation used was carried unanimously.

President Smith was given permission by the Board of Health to appoint G. W. R. King an agent of the Board of Health.

There was considerable discussion indulged in regarding the holding of evening meetings of any kind. It was finally decided to wait a while longer before raising the restriction.

A petition from several tobacco-dealers of the city was read by President Smith. They wished to obtain permission to ship tobacco and cigars. They could see no danger of shipping their goods in original packages from their warehouses in Honolulu.

The matter was laid over until later, as it was the opinion of the majority of the Board that matters with regard to freight should not be rushed.

It was decided to supply with water the natives of Kunaui who had been deprived of their source of water by the action of the Board in tabuing Kunaui spring after the case of cholera at the Insane Asylum.

## OFFICIAL CHOLERA STATEMENT.

The first defined case of Asiatic cholera appeared at Iwilei, in the suburbs of Honolulu on the 18th of August. Between that date and the 18th of September there were in all eighty-five cases. Since the 18th of September there have been but two cases—one on September 27th and one on the 28th. Since the 28th no new case has appeared.

Of the 87 cases, 52 were reported soon after taken sick, 19 when dying, and 16 after death. In all there were 82 deaths.

The nationalities of those affected with cholera were: 76 Hawaiians, 4 part Hawaiians, 3 Americans, 2 Portuguese, 1 Chinese and 1 Japanese.

Efficient measures were promptly enforced, and the progress of the disease arrested.

The disease is believed to have been brought from Japan by passengers on the S. S. Belgic, which arrived here August 29th.

## LETTER FROM COLBURN.

The following letter from J. F. Colburn to President Smith of the Board of Health was read at a meeting of that body Monday afternoon:

In view of the fact that lately, fish, crabs, shrimps, etc., have been taken from the Nuuanu stream, at present contaminated, and Palua (w.) has lost her life through it, and further there seems to be an inclination on the part of some Hawaiians to take and eat this kind of food whenever the opportunity offers, regardless of the danger of such fish, etc., from contaminated water, it seems to me that some measure should be adopted whereby the suffering of the Hawaiians for the want of fish can be alleviated.

Fish and other products of the sea, we all know, are the chief food of a very large percentage of the Hawaiian people, and to deprive them of it for so long a period as has been the case under the existing regulation, is undoubtedly a hardship to them. Never before I suppose, since the advent of man upon these shores, has such a tabu been proclaimed, and enforced as at present.

I respectfully submit to the honorable body of which you are President, that so long as such close restrictions are kept up, on what is undoubtedly the chief food of the Hawaiians, and the condition of their stomachs create such an appetite for the food they have been brought up on, just so long will they take fish, etc., from the first and most convenient places in spite of the results it may bring forth and our

conditions, the presence of cholera will continue for an indefinite period of time.

I respectfully submit that a modification should at once be made in the regulation governing the taking of the products of the sea. Almost the entire supply of fish, etc., of the Honolulu people comes from Maunaloa to Kalaheola (Barber's Point), including the Pearl Lochs of Ewa, and the fish ponds in that district. This stretch of water is covered by the regulation in force, consequently the channel for furnishing fish to the public is closed. The question then arises, is all this water contaminated—are all the fish in the different districts infected, including the fish locked up in the ponds? If so, the quarantine is perfectly proper, if not, then our safety lies in having fish caught from uninfected districts, and placed upon the market so that Hawaiians can reach them, and the danger of their partaking of it from the Nuuanu stream and adjacent waters averted.

Cannot fish from different districts and more especially ponds be examined by our medical men, and if pronounced uninfected, that sale be allowed; if so, then I further contend that the permission should not be abused, that is, the Board of Health should appoint one or more faithful agents to grant to each person or company, desiring to fish, a permit to do so, naming the date, hour and locality, and giving to such persons a certificate that the fish were caught at such a time and in a certain locality. Record to be kept of all permits granted and certificates given; the object of all this, to insure the sale at the present time of all fish and other products of the sea in as fresh a condition as possible, and in case of any sickness in the future from it, the same can be traced to the locality where the fish came from.

To show the necessity of fish: Yesterday I had occasion to be informed that a certain person had been sick for quite a while, and the doctor attending the patient advised procuring fish and feeding her on it, to assist in bringing back the usual conditions of the stomach, that was used to a fish diet.

Before closing, I would like to inform you and the Board of Health that I am the owner of a large fish pond at Ewa, and that my writing this letter to you and advocating the modification of the present regulation is not because of my personal desire to press the sale of my fish, because I can assure you that, if it was necessary for the common good not to allow me to sell any, and thereby others could do so safely, with a view of satisfying the Hawaiians' appetite, I would most willingly accept the situation and waive my right so to do. I remain, Very respectfully yours, JOHN F. COLBURN.

## THE OCTOBER "PARADISE."

Pretty Pictures and Interesting Stories in Current Number.

The October number of "The Paradise of the Pacific" was issued yesterday; the current number is printed on coated paper, making the pictures show up sharp and clear. The new "dress" of type appears to better advantage also. While the "Paradise" is always a model of neatness in a typographical way, the present number excels any previous issues.

There are four pretty half-tone pictures: Coffee Plantation; A Landing on Hawaii; A Scene on the Oahu Railway and an excellent picture of the new high school. The reading columns contain much interesting reading matter on various Hawaiian subjects.

## SUDDEN DEATH.

Pomaikalani Passes Away After a Short Illness.

Pomaikalani, sister of Dowager Queen Kapiolani, died at her home in Kalihi valley shortly before 6 o'clock last evening, after a few minutes' illness. At 6 o'clock a telephone message to the Board of Health office stated that a woman in Kalihi was dying under very suspicious circumstances. Dr. Wayson was dispatched to the scene. Arriving at the house designated it was found that the person spoken of was Pomaikalani. She was dead when the doctor reached the place, having expired a few minutes earlier. Her body was still warm. Inquiry showed that the woman had been sitting in a chair when pains in the chest attacked her. She was put to bed and expired in a short time. Pomaikalani had been suffering with paralysis for a long time, but her death was attributed to heart failure.

## Largest Mail Sent.

The Australia took the largest mail that has been sent from this port during the present year, and perhaps the largest that has ever been sent out of the postoffice of this city. Although the average mail taken by steamers to the Coast is between five and six thousand letters, yesterday's mail by the Australia consisted of 12,304 letters and 4,933 papers.

If your children are subject to croup watch for the first symptom of the disease—hoarseness. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, it will prevent the attack. Even after the croupy cough has appeared the attack can always be prevented by giving this remedy. It is also invaluable for colds and whooping cough. For sale by all dealers. BENSON, SMITH & Co., agents for H.I.

## CHLORINE BY HERMITE SYSTEM.

Electrolysis of Sea Water by Means of Electric Current.

LIQUID IS A SURE GERM-KILLER.

Manufacture of the Disinfectant Commenced Yesterday by Hawaiian Electric Company—Odor is Perceptible After Four or Five Days.

With the development of cholera in the city has arisen the question of disinfectants, more forcibly perhaps than at any time in the past. The matter of efficiency has, of course, been followed by that of cost. Much attention has been given the subject by professional men here. The first, and what seems to be a very good scheme, has just been inaugurated by the Hawaiian Electric Company. It is known as the Hermite system.

The so-called system is based upon the electrolysis of sea water. By means of an electric current passed through the water the chloride of magnesium is decomposed, while the chloride of sodium serves as a conductor. The result is a liquid disinfectant of great power, which is almost odorless, and leaves no residuum when used for purposes of flushing. It is absolutely inoffensive. It is said that the solid matters in sewage are consumed or dissolved in this liquid, leaving an odorless fluid, incapable of fermentation, and containing only a few phosphates, the salts of ammonia and the salts of the disinfectant itself.

The action of the disinfectant on germ life is peculiar. In an address delivered at the Hotel de Ville, Havre, on the sanitation of the city, Andre Dubose, the eminent savant, gave a very clear explanation of the way in which microbes are destroyed by the Hermite liquid. He said: "Microbes may be divided into two great classes—anaerobic organisms, which exist without air, and aerobic organisms, requiring air to live. On the anaerobes, or microbes, living without air, the action of the compound of chlorine is simple, as the freeing of its oxygen causes their instant death, inasmuch, as in presence of that gas in excess, as their name indicates, they cannot exist. The fatty principles, particularly abundant in sewage matters, are specially concerned; the oxygen is absorbed, the volatile fatty acids liberated, and these undergo so strong an oxidation that they often result in the appearance of formic acid. The equilibrium of the chemical medium of the microbe being thus destroyed, it perishes as an individual would perish after swallowing vitriol or inhaling sulphurous acid gas."

The Hawaiian Electric Company started yesterday to manufacture, or produce, this disinfectant, which is said to be such a good one. An ordinary watering cart, such as is used for sprinkling the streets, was filled with salt water and a current of electricity allowed to pass through it. After five or six hours, it is said, the water will be charged with chlorine so that the odor is quite perceptible. Even when the odor cannot be detected, it is said the liquid is a sure germ-killer. The chlorine is present in the nascent state.

Small quantities of the new disinfectant have already been made here. Dr. Smith tested it and thought the liquid a good one for disinfecting purposes.

It may be said that the application of the system would have the advantage of saving a large proportion of the water usually employed in the flushing of soil and drain pipes, as well as the much larger quantity used in flushing sewers and washing gutters. It can be conveyed into houses, and the contents of water closets, after being treated with the disinfectant, will help to purify the main drains and sewers.

The disinfectant is thought to be a very valuable one, and particularly applicable to this country, where there is an abundance of salt water to be obtained at all times. In the experiments that have been made here the disinfectant has given good satisfaction.

## TWO SMUGGLERS ARE DROWNED

How Jim Harvey and His Partner Lost Their Lives

Story Told by a Chinaman Who Knew All About Their Secret Trip.

Some months ago the Times published a small item stating that two well known Victoria smugglers had been drowned off the coast of Hawaii. At the time it was impossible to obtain any information, those who knew all about the matter being as dumb as clams when the subject was mentioned. However, these matters cannot remain secret forever, says the Victoria (B. C.) Times of Sept. 22d.

Among passengers from Honolulu by the Warrimoo, which arrived here several weeks ago, was a Chinaman who probably knows more about smugglers and their ways than any other man in Victoria. He tells the story of how Jim Harvey and his partner Bill—nobody ever knew his other name—together with a kanaka, were drowned. The Chinaman, who was a partner in the smuggling scheme to defraud the United States and other national revenues. For years the three lived together in a house adjoining the rice mills, and many a night they crossed the Straits together, besides having made trips in larger vessels, such as the Halcyon. All sorts of inducements were offered the Chinaman to divulge some of the secrets of the gang, but all to no avail. As he said, "As long as Jim and Bill lived he would tell nothing; but now they can't get into any more trouble."

It was over the cargo of "dope" taken to Honolulu by a B. C. schooner that the two old smugglers and their Kanaka diver lost their lives. The schooner left a northern river with a cargo of salmon, but it was generally known that mixed up with the salmon was a lot of opium. Just before reaching Honolulu this opium was cached in the sea about ten miles from shore and twenty-five miles from port. Jim and Bill had been waiting in Honolulu for a long while for the schooner, and when she did arrive they were out of money. As he had done many times before, the Chinaman advanced them money with which to buy a boat. This was early in March. One evening about 7 o'clock, Harvey, Bill and a Kanaka diver left Honolulu harbor in the small boat intending to go out and get the cached opium. They were warned that the boat was not safe, but they were men who knew no fear and laughed at the fears of their friends. They had not been gone long, however, when a terrible gale sprang up which lasted all that night and for most of the following day. The Chinaman, fearing that his two friends had come to grief, started out to look for them as soon as the storm subsided. He could find no signs of them, and although he remained in Honolulu for four months he heard nothing more of them. Pieces of their boat were picked up along the coast, which confirmed the fear that they perished shortly after leaving Honolulu.

It was suggested to the Chinaman that perhaps Jim and Bill had secured the opium and made off with it, but he would not listen to any such suggestions. Jim, he was sure, would not rob him of his share of the proceeds, and besides he was sure that after the men had been drowned others went out and got the opium. In fact he says a man after the accident bought a boat for \$700, and after securing the opium made the former owner a present of the vessel.

"Me and Bill," as Harvey and his partner were known, were perhaps two of the best known smugglers on the coast, and although not as well known the Chinaman who tells of their deaths, was their partner in most of the many schemes in which they have taken part during the past ten years. The white men had been together for upwards of twenty years, and had an interest in most of the big trips made on this coast, including those made by the celebrated Halcyon. They did the actual work while the men most heard of did the buying at Victoria, and selling after the opium reached its destination.

Most of the men designated as smugglers have known for a long time that Harvey and his partner were drowned, but like men of their kind they are not given to talking about their exploits, even after all has blown over.



Mrs. Eliza Logre  
Westbury, R. I.

## Once I Was Blind But Now I Can See

Thanks to Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: 'I have suffered everything possible with sore eyes and headache, the sores so severe that I was blind. I tried everything I heard of without benefit, and went to the Rhode

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Island Hospital, but found no relief there. A friend told me of Hood's Sarsaparilla, so I bought a bottle and a box of Hood's Pills.

With More Than Thanks

I want everybody to know that since I have been taking these medicines, I have become as well as ever. My eyes have perfectly healed and the headache is cured. From my picture you can see there is nothing the matter with my eyes now." Mrs. ELIZA LOGRE, Potter Hill, Westbury, R. I.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, sick headache, indigestion, biliousness. Sold by all druggists.

HOBRON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

366

## The Blues Cured.

Despondency and mental depression are more likely than not the result of poor digestion, bodily infirmities or physical decline. A cheering food-medicine, such as

Angier's Petroleum Emulsion

will improve digestion, destroy disease germs, build up general health, and thus remove the cause of depression. It has been aptly called "Bottled Energy." For throat and lung troubles, and all wasting diseases, it has no equal.

50 cts. and \$1.00.

Our books "Health" and "Beauty" sent free.

ANGIER CHEMICAL CO., Boston.

HOBRON DRUG CO.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.

The Gazette issued every Tuesday and Friday.



## POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECOGNIZED COUGH REMEDY. Its immense sale throughout the world insures its inimitable value.

20,000 CHEMISTS SELL IT.

Those who have not already given it a trial should do so at once.

IN PALACE AND COTTAGE ALIKE, Powell's Balsam of Aniseed is the old and trusted COUGH REMEDY. Its large sale throughout the world insures its inimitable value.

LOOSENS THE PHLEGM IMMEDIATELY. NIGHT COUGH QUICKLY RELIEVED. SEE TRADE MARK ABOVE ON EACH WRAPPER.

See the words "Thomas Powell, Blackfriars Road, London," on the Government Stamp.

Refuse Imitations. Established 1824.

SQUATTERS and FARMERS WHEN ORDERING THEIR STOCKS SHOULD NOT OMIT THIS TIME-HONORED COUGH REMEDY.

FOR A COUGH.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.

FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND AND EAST COASTS.

Bottles 1s. 1/2d. and 3s. 6d.

Agents for Honolulu,

Hollister Drug Co., Ltd.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE.

Original and Only Genuine.

COUGHS.

COLDS.

ASTHMA.

BRONCHITIS.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.

Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, report that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic.

Palpitation, Hysteria.

Important Caution.—The Immense Sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles 1s. 1/2d., 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer,

J. T. DAVENPORT.

38 Great Russell Street, London, W. C.

AYER'S

Cherry Pectoral

HAS NO EQUAL

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Colds, Coughs,

Influenza, and

SORE THROAT.

It will relieve the most distressing cough, soothe the inflamed membrane, loosen the phlegm, and induce refreshing sleep. For the cure of Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, there is no other remedy so effective as

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

HIGHEST AWARDS AT THE

World's Great Expositions.

Made by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY,

Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

S. T. ALEXANDER, H. F. BALDWIN,

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN,

Commission Merchants

No. 3 California St., San Francisco.

Island orders promptly filled.

## CASTLE &amp; COOKE LIMITED.

IMPORTERS,

HARDWARE

—AND—

GENERAL

Merchandise

We wish to call your attention to a line of Goods just received from England, such as

WILLOW, RUSH

AND MANILLA

Picnic and School Baskets

Soiled Clothes Baskets,

Long and Short Handled Feather Dusters,

Hair Floor Brooms,

Whisk Brooms,

Shoe Brushes,

Pope's Head Brushes,

Scrubbing Brushes.

Horse Brushes,

AUSTRALIAN SADDLES

Bird Cages, Bag Twine,

Ball Twine, Etc., Etc., Etc.

CASTLE & COOKE, L'd

IMPORTERS.

Hardware and General Merchandise

SODA

That cools and quenches the thirst is our hot-weather merchandise.

Fine Soda is drank for its fineness, not for coldness alone.

Fruit flavors; the juice of fresh ripe fruit, no substitute; kept without acid or anything else. This is the Soda that flows from our fountain.

TRY THE

Alhambra and

Ambrosia

PHOSPHATE.

They are the latest combinations of fruit flavors. Those who have tried them say they are delicious.

Hobron Drug Co.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S

Boston Line of Packets.

Shippers will please take notice that the

Bark Holliswood

Will Leave New York for this port on or about SEPTEMBER 30.

For further information, apply to

Chas. Brewer & Co., 37 Kilby St., Boston.

Mass., or to

C. BREWER & CO. (L'D.),

Honolulu, Agents.



## HILO WOULD "DO IT AGAIN."

Not Regretting Relegation of Passengers to Quarantine.

## FREE TO GO ABOUT THE ISLAND.

Business Dull but Building Operations Continue—Congratulate the Board of Health—Picnic Parties—Church Conference—Social Club Meets.

HILO (Hawaii), Sept. 25, 1895.—Truly "God tempests the wind to the shorn lamb," else how could the seventy or more passengers of the Claudine have endured the dreadful hardships they were forced to suffer during their commitment on Coconut Island? True it is that the Hiloites sent over all the mattresses they could buy in town and a few stools roughly made, but they neglected to send over coconut cakes and upholstered chairs.

There has been considerable said as to whether or not those people should have been placed on the island at all, and a number of the quarantined passengers were decidedly unhappy and dissatisfied with their forced residence on the island, but Hilo people are not regretting for one moment that they took these strict precautions, and would not doubt do the same if another load of passengers were sent to this port.

Saturday evening, after just one week's picnic on Hilo's enchanting picnic grounds, the much-famigated passengers were landed in Hilo. For a time the streets looked rather lively, but soon these people all disappeared to the homes of hospitable Hiloites, where they have been entertained ever since. Several Maui school teachers took this opportunity of visiting the volcano, while others of the detained party have been touring near town. The Hawaii will take a large number of passengers this evening who will go as far as Paauhau to meet the Likilike tomorrow and proceed at once to Maui and Honolulu.

The arrival of the barkentine Santiago, Captain Johnson, twelve days from San Francisco, was hailed with delight. She brought a full cargo of lumber, merchandise, cattle, etc.; also the following passengers: Captain William Matson, wife and child; Misses Plunkett, Wallace and Knowles.

There has been a shortage in the supply of flour and other provisions, which the cargo of the Santiago will replenish. After discharging her freight she will sail for Honolulu, where she is to be registered under the Hawaiian flag.

The Claudine brought the glad tidings concerning the health of Honolulu, and Hilo people feel like congratulating the Board of Health, the physicians in Honolulu and the various committees who have so earnestly served in carrying on the work of cleaning the city upon their success in ridding the city so promptly of so terrible a disease; and it is hoped that with all the precautions that have been taken there can be no return of the dread cholera.

While business generally has been more or less affected here by the late unfortunate condition of affairs in Honolulu, there is still activity in building. A new structure is going up on Bridge street, and another large building is being erected on Jail street by the Hilo Electric Light Company. The plant and material necessary for the operation of the same is expected on the bark Annie Johnson due here about the middle of October.

The new road, now in process of construction, from Hilo to Waialeale bridge, will probably be completed by next week. It will add materially to the comfort and enjoyment of the traveling public to have a good stretch of road along the beach. Picnic parties will appreciate the improvement when driving toward Coconut Island.

The first picnic on the island, since the quarantining passengers deserted the camp, was held today in honor of a number of visitors now enjoying the beauties of Hilo while sojourning with relatives and friends here. Mrs. L. Severance and family, Capt. and Mrs. Matson, Mrs. S. L. Austin and family, Mrs. John Scott and family, Mrs. H. C. Austin and family were among the jolly picnickers. They had an ideal day for such festivities—not a drop of rain fell to dampen their spirits or interfere with the day's outing.

The Ladies' Society of the First Foreign Church tendered a lunch to the visiting Hawaiian clergymen who were here last week attending the conference of native ministers. The day was bright and the tables were set out on the lawn at the Hilo Boarding School. A most inviting luncheon was partaken of by some twenty-five or more guests. Owing to the quarantine on Hamakua district the attendance at the conference was much smaller than it would otherwise have been. The ladies report having held very interesting and beneficial meetings with the ministers in conference, and they feel that these meetings will certainly help to bind the churches more closely and to create a stronger and better feeling among the church workers of their several churches.

A most delightful "chalk talk" was listened to and watched by a large audience at the "Hallie Church" Tuesday evening. Mr. Rosecrans is certainly very clever with chalk and his talk and illustrations were presented in a most unique and enjoyable manner.

A pleasing variation in the program of the Hilo Social Club was introduced at the last meeting, when a most amusing little farce was presented by Miss Lyman, Miss Deyo and Mr. Richards. The make-up of the characters was excellent and the parts of all were very well carried. Mr. Hutchison entertained the gathering with his singing of "Blue Bells of Scotland."

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Dillon of Pepeekeo, was buried at Hilo on the 23d inst.

## WOMAN'S INFLUENCE GOOD.

So Found Youthful Debaters in Early Days.

## SOME DOCUMENTS UNEARTHED.

"Royal School Debating Society"—Many of Its Sessions Were Decidedly Lively—Peanuts and Candy Caused Trouble—Treasury Embarrassed by Call.

Among some old documents, which have lately been taken out of old bookcases, are the records of the "Royal School Debating Society," which was organized on March 19, 1852. Some of its members have since become prominent here in public life; several of its members have achieved literary success in the United States, and one has left a world-wide reputation as a philanthropist.

On June 22, 1852, the society debated the question, "Is the importation of coolies a benefit to the islands?" At this early date, the question of cheap labor was important. Those who took the affirmative by appointment were W. F. Snow, George M. Bates, Henry H. Parker, R. W. Andrews, Thomas J. Thurston, R. B. Armstrong, J. P. Chamberlain. Those who spoke on the negative side were D. W. Crabb, L. Severance, Jr., S. C. Armstrong, A. F. Judd, D. C. Bates, W. H. Dimond and Joseph P. Cooke.

At the conclusion of this debate, George M. Bates obtained permission to invite Miss Sarah Andrews, Miss Harriet Coan and Miss Caroline Hall to the next debate. On July 13th the young members of the society, on a motion duly made and seconded, invited other young ladies to attend the meeting, mentioning by name all of those whom it was proposed to honor.

The question of annexation to the United States was even then a burning one, for on August 31, 1852, the following question was debated by the boys: "Is it desirable that these islands should be annexed to the United States?" The affirmative was discussed by D. C. Bates, C. H. Judd, R. W. Andrews, A. F. Judd, R. B. Armstrong. The negative was held by T. G. Thurston, J. P. Chamberlain, H. H. Parker, S. C. Armstrong, W. H. Dimond. The debaters were assigned to the sides.

At the next meeting it was stated by a member that "he thought that the presence of ladies had been a disadvantage to the society, in producing disorder and lessening the interest in the debates." He was opposed by W. F. Snow and C. H. Judd, "who proved on the contrary that it had a very good influence on the society."

On December 28, 1852, C. H. Judd, as secretary, enters on the minutes: "I have to remark that this was the most noisy debate we have had. The members did not realize the importance of keeping perfect order. We feel the need of visitors. Why not invite, as has been suggested, our lady friends for our own good, if it is a little tiresome to them." On June 11th, he makes the entry, "the ladies obliged us much by attending our debate, and we were glad to see the interest that was taken in the debate. The society kept good order, which shows woman's influence over men."

On January 18, 1853, is the entry of the secretary, "some of the members indulged their appetites by eating candy and peanuts. I hope they will eat their sweet meats before they come to the society." On March 1, 1853, the question before the society was: "Should women have equal rights with men?" Henry H. Parker, the secretary, enters on the record the reflection: "We hope the ladies will be present at the next meeting, as the question will naturally interest them, and we hope that they who come to ridicule their rights will do so to the utmost of their ability."

On September 26, 1854, the society evidently was in trouble, and the members became unruly. S. C. Armstrong, the secretary, enters on the record: "The chair was for once disregarded, and its utmost efforts to enforce order were ineffectual. Means were used to render the efforts of the chair ridiculous. If a member made a nasal sound some one of the members would ring the school bell."

The society flourished for several years. The members gradually withdrew as they entered business or left for the United States. W. H. Dimond, now General Dimond, of California, incurred a fine of \$1 by reason of absence, but by unanimous resolution of the society he was forgiven the debt. There was a heavy tax on the treasury in order to pay for lighting the debating room. But a vigorous effort brought \$175 into it, and over a dozen candles were purchased and stored.

## DRIVE AWAY ANTS.

Five Ways of Getting Rid of These Household Pests.

If you get some green peppermint, which usually grows by the brook-side, and lay it on the floors and shelves of your pantry and kitchen you will find that the ants disappear immediately.

Apply powdered sulphur very liberally to the parts most frequented by them and they will turn their feet in some other direction; or sprinkle sugar on a damp sponge, and when the feast is under way drop the sponge in hot water.

Put pieces of camphor gum or cloth wet with camphor on the pantry shelves and the ants will disappear.

I have found bughynde the most effectual thing to rid my pantry of ants, one sprinkle being enough to drive them away.

Use plenty of powdered borax in the pantry. I have tried it with success.—Philadelphia Times.

## OFF BY AUSTRALIA.

Large Number of Passengers Leaving by the Favorite Steamer.

The following passengers left for San Francisco by the Australia Wednesday:

F. Steinhert and family, A. S. Knudsen, G. F. Simonds, C. G. Daly and wife, F. S. Dodge, J. B. Atherton, wife and daughter, Mrs. T. Richards, Dr. J. Brodie, Madame Verleye, S. Roth, Mrs. B. Cartwright and two children, F. E. Nichols and wife, T. F. Baldwin, P. B. Aiken, A. W. Baldwin, W. D. Baldwin, T. R. Keyworth, wife and child, Miss Agnes Alexander, Miss May Damon, H. Twombly, S. E. Damon, James C. Hyde, H. Waterhouse, G. Waterhouse, Miss Mott-Smith, Rev. and Mrs. J. B. Thomas, Mrs. C. W. Cooper, J. R. Judd, A. F. Judd, Jr., Miss Hartwell, Mrs. A. Fowler, Miss Lillie Neumann, Mrs. Dr. Wood and child, W. H. Hoogs, C. T. Wilder, Miss Kauffman, Mrs. F. M. Hatch, child and maid, Mrs. Hawes, Albert Lucas and C. R. McVeigh.

## Investigating Lumber Trade.

W. C. Peacock, of Honolulu, was registered at the Hotel Vancouver on August 28 and left the same day for England. He had been investigating the lumber trade on the Sound and in British Columbia with a view to opening a large lumber business in Honolulu.

## G. WEST, Commission Merchant.

Importer and Dealer in Carriage Materials

Of Every Description, including OAK, ASH, HICKORY AND WHITE-WOOD LUMBER.

Spokes, all sizes; Saven Wheels; Wood Hub Wheels, Sawed Fellos, Bent Rims from 1 to 24 inches. Dump-Cart Shafts, Wagon Poles, Double Trees, Single Trees, Wagon and Cart Hubs, all sizes, And a Full Assortment of

Trimmers' Materials, Carriage Hardware, Norway Iron, and Steel Tires.

Having a long experience in the carriage business I am prepared to supply carriage builders, plantations, etc., with first-class materials, personally selected, at the very lowest cash prices.

All Island orders will receive prompt attention.

MASONIC BLOCK, Corner Alakea and Hotel Streets. Telephone No. 350.

## W. H. RICE, Stock Raiser and Dealer

BREEDER OF FINE HORSES AND CATTLE

From the Thoroughbred Standard-bred Stallion Nutwood, by Nutwood Jr. Norman Stallion Captain Grawl. Native-Bred Stallion Boswell.

Also a Choice Lot of BULLS, COWS AND CALVES

From the Celebrated Bulls Sussex, Hereford, Ayrshire & Durham. A Lot of Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses FOR SALE.

2 Pure-Bred Hereford Bulls For Sale.

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-Hand Teams or Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

All communications to be addressed to W. H. RICE, Lihue, Kauai.

**Mother's**

Nestle's Milk Food for Infants has, during 25 years, grown in favor with both doctors and mothers throughout the world, and is now unquestionably not only the best substitute for mother's milk, but the food which agrees with the largest percentage of infants. It gives strength and stamina to resist the weakening effects of hot weather, and has saved the lives of thousands of infants. To any mother seeking for advice, and mentioning this paper, we will send samples and description of Nestle's Food. Thos. Loring & Co., Sole Agents, 20 Murray St., N. Y.

**Nestle's MILK FOOD**

The Agency for

NESTLE'S MILK FOOD

IS WITH THE

Hollister Drug Company, Limited

523 Fort Street, Honolulu, H. I.

## BEAUTY AND PURITY

Go hand in hand.

They are the foundation of health and happiness; Health because of pure blood;

Happiness because of clear skin.

Thousands of useful lives have been embittered by torturing, disfiguring humors.

CUTICURA REMEDIES

Are the greatest of skin purifiers

As well as blood purifiers.

Because of their peculiar action on the PORES

They are successful in preventing and curing all forms of Skin, Scalp, and Blood humors,

When the best physicians fail.

Pure, sweet, gentle, and speedily effective,

They especially appeal to mothers and children.

Their use at all seasons insures a clear skin and pure blood,

As well as sound bodily health.

**Bad Complexions**

Sluggish action of the pores also causes the complexion and skin to become dark, yellow, oily, and mothy, giving rise to pimples, blackheads, roughness, redness, falling hair, and facial blemishes. The only reliable preventive is Cuticura Soap, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as the purest and sweetest for toilet and nursery.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA RESOLVENT, \$1; CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c. BENSON SMITH & CO., Honolulu, H. I.

"All about the Skin and Blood," 72 pages, 100 testimonials, post-free.

**PIMPLES**

CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA RESOLVENT, \$1; CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c. BENSON SMITH & CO., Honolulu, H. I.

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## H. Hackfeld &amp; Co.

Are just in receipt of Large Importations by their iron bark "Paul Isenberg" and "J. C. Pfeiffer" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America consisting of a

Large and Complete Assortment

OF

DRY GOODS

SUCH AS

Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regatta Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A Fine Selection of

DRESS GOODS, ZEPHYRS, ETC.,

In the Latest Styles.

A Splendid Line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Grapes, Etc.

TAILORS' GOODS.

A Full Assortment.

Silases, Sleeve Linings, Shirt Linen, Italian Cloth, Molesters, Meltons, Serge, Kammergarns, etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroidery, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reclining and Seiler Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, etc., etc.

American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Caustic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages, Salt Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth,

Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease, Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron, best and 3 best; Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails, 18 and 20; Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks.

ALSO

HAWAIIAN SUGAR AND RICE,

Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Durado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, etc.

For sale on the most liberal terms and at the lowest prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO.

ICE & COLD STORAGE

AT NOMINAL COST.

HALL'S, London, E. C., Patent Carbonic and Hydride Refrigerating and Ice Making Machines, in use throughout Australia and New Zealand. By Hall's process cold-beer dealers, hotels, butchers and dealers in all kinds of perishable articles of food can have fitted small installation machines thoroughly effective, making their own ice at the same time as providing cold storage. No previous knowledge necessary. Any man or woman can run the machine. Hall's Patent Brine Walls, portable, may be used in cold storage chamber. See illustrated catalogue.

GEORGE CAVENAGH, Agent, Alakea Street.

P. S.—By the above-named process one to twenty tons of ice per day can be turned out at comparatively small cost.

Sugar! Sugar! Sugar!

If Sugar is what you want use

FERTILIZER.

The Hawaiian Fertilizing Company has just received per "Helen Brewer"

50 Tons Soft Phosphate Florida, 150 Tons Double Superphosphate, 300 Tons Natural Plant Food, 25 Tons Common Superphosphate



# Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1895.

SOME of the evening papers have had something approaching nervous prostration over Minister Castle's purported statements concerning '93 affairs. None are so blind as those who won't see. Facts are facts, notwithstanding they incur the displeasure of those who don't like to hear them.

NOTWITHSTANDING the business men of Honolulu have been tried as by fire, they have kept cool and shown their confidence in the ability of the country to overcome any obstacles that may be placed in its way. The action of Bishop & Co. in importing at this time a large sum of money and the healthy activity of the real estate market combine to give the best possible demonstration of the feeling of the business community. The spirit of progression has come to stay.

Hawaii has treaties with England and France which give them protective powers over the islands, quite as much if not more than the United States Government has. To so split up the rival factions as to prevent a chronic revolution, Hawaii ought to be put under the actual protection of the powers most greatly concerned in its welfare.—London Standard.

"Actual protection of the powers most greatly concerned in its welfare" is just what Hawaii is seeking. Sir Edward Grey is responsible for the statement that British interests are safe in the hands of the United States. Give us actual American protection, which can only be obtained by political union with the States and all hands will be satisfied.

## THE DOWNFALL OF "CAPITAL."

It is said that Baron Alphonso de Rothschild recently remarked that he did not believe that the reign of capital is destined to endure, because interest on money is declining so rapidly. He said that in another generation a man who had £4000 income would be regarded as rich.

Undoubtedly the value of money falls year by year. "Call loans," that is, loans to be repaid whenever called for, can now be obtained in New York at one per cent. per annum. In London and Amsterdam the rate is less. The great trust companies are loaning money on long periods at three and four per cent. The incomes of great personal estates are also declining. No doubt, on questionable securities, the rates of interest will continue high because the principal is in jeopardy. As competition increases and the chance of making great fortunes decrease, the incomes of the rich will grow smaller. At the same time, it is now well proved, that the rate of wages in civilized countries has increased from fifty to one hundred per cent. within thirty years.

If the prediction of Baron Rothschild comes true, the friction between capital and labor will end. It will pay better to be a workman than a capitalist, and we may see the day when the capitalists will complain of the "bloated aristocrat" of a workman. At the recent meeting of the American Association of Science, at Springfield, Mass., Prof. Kent read a paper on the value of engineering. He said that "engineering will contribute more largely than any other cause to merge capital and labor, by making laborers themselves the capitalists." It is the failure of the laborers to study the slow evolution of the great economic laws, that makes them important, and involves them in unfortunate contests with capital. All the good things will not come in a day. The suffering of workmen, from low rates of wages and the sufferings generally, of the world, arise from ignorance. It is the increasing knowledge of the laboring men, that reduces the importance of capital.

Advertise your wants in the ADVERTISER.

## THE SITUATION IN HONOLULU.

The report of the condition of public health in Honolulu which the Australia will take to the Coast today is far more reassuring to our friends in the States than any that has been sent out since the cholera made its first appearance in the city. The reports that have thus far been distributed throughout the United States have had a sensational tinge which, with the manner in which mail steamers have passed by the country, has caused an exaggerated picture of the situation to be drawn in the minds of officials as well as private individuals.

The first cases of cholera in Honolulu were reported on the 18th of August, and from that date till the 18th of September there were 85 cases, of which 60 proved fatal. There were no new cases reported until the 27th of September, when there was one, and on the 28th another, both of which proved fatal. These make the total 87 cases and 62 deaths from this disease, which has been confined almost wholly to the natives. By this it will be seen that there has been only two deaths from cholera since the 18th of September—a period of thirteen days. The largest number of cases reported in one day was eight, on September 9th. Thus it is shown that the disease has been kept well in hand and cannot now be termed epidemic.

Immediately the character of the disease was determined, most vigorous measures were adopted by the Board of Health to prevent its spread in the city and to other portions of the islands. The residents of the city irrespective of race or station came to the assistance of the Board and the whole community resolved itself into a volunteer corps to stamp out the disease. The city was divided into districts and every house within the city limits visited twice each day by volunteer inspectors whose duty it was to account to the Board of Health for each person in the districts assigned and report any lack of care for the sanitary condition of premises. On Monday, September 23d, all the business houses were closed and a general house cleaning instituted throughout the city under the direction of agents of the Board of Health.

Many of the poorer Hawaiians being without means to obtain proper food, the Hawaiian Relief Association was organized and within forty-eight hours over \$8000 was raised by public subscription. Other nationalities also formed similar organizations. Distributing depots for wholesome food were established and every possible care taken to assist the poorer classes in guarding against disease. The Board of Health by its prompt and vigorous action has gained the confidence and esteem of the entire community and hearty co-operation of all classes and conditions has been the rule. If the officials have erred, the mistakes have been on the safe side. The disease has not appeared in any other port of the islands and has been confined to small districts in this city.

The present outlook is favorable to the speedy resumption of business and the raising of the quarantine.

## RESTRICTION ON FISH.

Some provision to provide fish particularly for the native population, as suggested by Mr. Colburn's communication to the Board of Health, is an important matter which calls for the exercise of careful judgment. While the foreign population could do without fish indefinitely, it is a matter of no small moment to the natives to have this article of food placed on the tabu list for a long period. So far as we have been informed by the medical authorities, the danger from eating fish is confined only to those taken from infected waters. Fish taken from districts remote from the harbor are supposed to be as free from infection as fish brought into the country from any clean port in the United States. The disposition of

ignorant people to evade health regulations is decidedly against raising the fish quarantine and relying on the common sense of the community. The Board of Health must take a prominent hand in the fish business for some time to come if the city is to be properly guarded. The majority of the people want the natives to have their fish, and at the same time they want to know where the fish come from. The only way out of the present predicament seems to be for the Board of Health to define the districts from which fish may be taken and establish distributing points which shall be under the watchful eye of an agent of the Board. Thus the kind and quality of the fish can be controlled and the purchasers secured against the danger of infection from this source. A careful distribution of this article of food will undoubtedly result better than continued restriction. Taking fish from the native is a good deal like taking bread and beef from the foreigners' table, and the craving resulting from a practical fish famine will lead many to overstep bounds which under ordinary circumstances would be recognized.

## FRAUDS IN TAXATION.

The Illinois Bureau of Labor Statistics made on the 23d ult., the most sensational report ever made by a State bureau:

"It charges that the great majority of the wealthy taxpayers of Illinois, and more especially of Chicago, are prejudiced; that the Assessors are guilty of malfeasance in office; that the present financial condition of Chicago is directly traceable to the corrupt system of taxation, and that the deplorable condition of work is due to the liberty destroying methods of taxation which prevail in Illinois."

Few people in the States are aware of the gigantic frauds involving taxation which are constantly done in the great cities. The fixing of valuations of property has become a part of the corrupt political machinery. The Assessors virtually sell the figures at which the assessments are fixed. Rich men are, in some sense, at the mercy of these men. Much property escapes assessment, so that what is reached carries the heaviest burden. When the rate of taxation is equal to the annual income on property, and in many cases it is, the owner must pay tribute to the assessor or be ruined. No band of robbers could ever rob with such impunity as the tax assessors of the large cities.

Even the newspaper press is muzzled so that it dare not speak out. A great "daily" may be taxed, for instance, on a valuation of \$500,000. If it were to expose the corruption of the assessors, they would increase the valuation to \$1,000,000. The paper may be paying its fair rate of taxation, although undervalued. It is a money-making affair, and is reluctant to engage in a fight which may result in a large pecuniary loss. The assessors in a city like Chicago know that railroad men and bankers do not make correct returns, because such returns would be unfair. So the bankers and railroad men, pay "backsheesh," which helps to run the machines.

It has been known to the political reformers for some time that an exposure was imminent. There are two sides to the question, however. The tax on property in New York City is about two per cent. If, then, a correct valuation was made of their estate, the Astors would be without any income. It is quite clear that a new system of taxation must be established in order to secure honest returns. No one has yet been able to do it in the majority of the great cities.

W. R. CASTLE, our Minister at Washington, moved towards the diplomatic "dead line," if the newspaper interviews with him are correctly stated. He should have refused absolutely to discuss the past relations of our Government with that of Washington. No European diplomatic would have felt it polite to have alluded to the past. Mr. Castle follows the American school of diplomats, who are accustomed to open discussion, without restriction, and he has many worthy examples before him. But, under the circumstances, it would be wiser to maintain a reticent attitude.

## THE FREE KINDERGARTENS.

Among the various new developments of educational work in this city, not the least in importance is the system of free kindergartens, which has recently been inaugurated. It was last year carried on as a department of the Woman's Board of Missions, but the work has lately been reorganized, and is now taken in charge by the Free Kindergarten and Children's Aid Association. This is a new organization, independent of church lines or national distinctions, and has the support of a large constituency of ladies interested in this benevolent work that appeals so strongly to every woman's kindly nature. The public meeting this morning is for the election of officers and committees. Plans of work for the coming year have been so far perfected that it needs only the hearty co-operation and generous giving, so characteristic of this community, to make the work a decided success from the very start.

## ESTABLISH "FISH COOKING" PLANTS.

In considering the fish question, it has been stated that dealing out raw fish to the natives, even under the direction of the Board of Health, would not eliminate the danger consequent to eating raw fish. "We must have the fish cooked." This barrier can be easily removed by the Board of Health seeing to it that the fish are cooked. The Government is now under quite an expense in furnishing many natives with food. The same money might better be expended in establishing "cooking plants" carried on under the direction of the Board. Natives now idle and supported at public expense could be employed in cleaning and cooking the fish in the manner suited to the customs of the Hawaiians. Let the fishermen deliver their catch at the distributing stations, where it will be taken in hand by the Health agents, properly cleaned and cooked, and either turned over to the vendors or sold direct. Let a nominal price be established, so that the consumers will not have to stand the expense of the product being cooked. To raise the prices to cover the extra expense would only be another way of shutting out the classes which these unusual methods are aimed to protect. It cannot be said to be a money making scheme from a Government standpoint, except that it is cheaper than the present method of supplying food, and will give employment to those who are idle on account of Hawaiian fish being placed on the black list.

## AVOID BUSINESS DELAYS.

The community is practically unanimous in the decision that the time has come for raising the absolute quarantine that has, and will so long as it continues, placed a serious damper on inter-island traffic. So long as occasional cholera cases crop out it will be hardly advisable to allow free and unrestricted traffic, but it is a poor stroke of policy to continue the same restrictions that obtain during an epidemic. The request of the business men is a reasonable one and should be granted as soon as possible. In this connection it will be a wise move to come to some decision regarding Oriental goods and make preparations for dealing with them. The Chinese and Japanese merchants receive nearly all their supplies from Oriental ports. Steamship lines prefer to carry good to San Francisco rather than hold a through steamer here for the term of quarantine, but should a vessel come from an Oriental port and submit to the quarantine, it cannot be refused entry. Under the existing circumstances it is highly probable that we shall soon have to deal with such a vessel. Oriental goods ought not to be accepted unless fumigated previous to being landed. At the present time we have little or no means for dealing with these goods. It will save a deal of trouble and perturbation of merchants' spirits for the Government

## Timely Topics

October 1, 1895.

Below is a list of goods which arrived ex Australia and will be kept on the Oceanic wharf for shipment to the other islands. Every thing in the list can be shipped without Board of Health permits and the attention of buyers is called to the assortment:

Plated Ware,  
Water Closets,  
Paint Burners,  
Hendry's Mixed Paints,  
Hose in all sizes and qualities,  
Ideal Coffee Pots,  
Bicycles,  
Bicycle Lamps,  
Metallic Paint in Oil,  
Tanks, 3000 to 5000 gals.,  
Steel Wire Cloth,  
Shooting Coats,  
Flour Sifters,  
Blacksmiths' Bellows,  
Wire Mats,  
Cutlery,  
Feather Dusters,  
Hoe Handles,  
California Lawn Sprinklers,  
Lanterns,  
Shovels,  
Rice Plows,  
W. W. Heads,  
Paint Brushes,  
Bath Tub Enamel,  
Varnishes,  
Assorted Hardware,  
Disston's No. 2 Cane Knives,  
Mill Saw Files,  
Sole Leather.

## Auction Sales.

By James F. Morgan.

## AUCTION SALE

## UNCLAIMED GOODS.

By order of JAS. B. CASTLE, Collector-General of Customs, I will sell at Public Auction, (for account of whom it may concern) at my Salesroom,

On Saturday, October 16th  
AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

The following Unclaimed Merchandise, in the Bonded Warehouse, Honolulu:

Australia, Jan. 1894, Carl Lutz, 1 pkg mdse.  
Aikoku Maru, March 28, 1895, 1 T. 6 cs mdse.  
Aikoku Maru, March 28, 1894, 1 K in diamond, 1 cs mdse.  
Monowai, April 5, T. V. K., 1 cs mdse.  
Mary Winkelman, April 25, 1894, 1 food chest.  
Australia, May 19, 1894, W. S. Luce or order, 2 bbls whiskey.  
Warrimoo, May 24, 1894, E. W. von Hassel, 1 box mdse.  
Australia, June 30, 1894, Chas. Wilcox, 1 pkg labels.  
Ex Arawa, June 23, 1894, E. S. Y. Hon, 1 box mdse.  
Aikoku Maru, July 7, 1894, B. B., 8 pkgs Jap mdse.  
Alameda, July 28, 1894, A. E. G. 6 cs m'dse.  
Ritbet, Nov. 1894, Haw Hd Co. 1 k. hardware.  
Australia, Jan. 2, 1895, P. M. Daniels, 2 pkgs.  
Arawa, Jan. 24, 1895, Chas. M. Co., 1 pkg.  
Alameda, Feb. 18, 1895, G. B. & L., 1 cs Gaelic, Feb. 18, 1895, Castie & Cooke, 1 pkg samples.  
Australia, Feb. 22, 1895, J. Cranston, 1 pkg bag.  
Warrimoo, Feb. 24, 1895, I. S. M., 1 cs mdse.  
Gaelic, Feb. 1895, C. Brewer, 1 pkg sample.  
Gaelic, Feb. 18, 1895, Lovejoy & Co. 1 pkg sample.  
Independent, Mar. 20, 1895, Lovejoy & Co., 1 pkg sample.  
Australia, April 12, 1895, Dr. G. W. Wood, 1 cs mdse.  
Alameda, April 6, 1895, B. & S., 1 cs 1 kg.  
Gaelic, April 29, 1895, K in circle, 44 pkgs mdse.  
Australia, May 11, 1895, Jno F. Scott, 1 cs mdse.  
Miowera, Jun. 3, 1895, J. J. E., 1 cs m'dse.  
Miowera, Jun. 3, 1895, A. Fernandez, 5 bbls beer.  
Mariposa, Jun. 10, 1895, G. B. Thorne, 1 pkg.  
Mariposa, Jun. 10, 1895, Hoa Iron Works, 1 pkg.  
Mariposa, Jun. 10, 1895, Gabriel Gaboal, 1 pkg.  
Aloha, Jun. 21, 1895, I. M. C., 1 box mdse.  
Alameda, Jun. 28, 1895, C. H. M. in diamond, subject to order W. G. I. & Co., 12 pkgs phosphates.  
Australia, Jun. 26, 1895, Mark Robinson, 1 pkg.

James F. Morgan,  
4111-5t AUCTIONEER.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co., Ltd.  
Opposite Spreckels' Bank,  
307 FORT STREET.



## LOCAL BREVITIES.

George Washington Smith is the new pursuer of the Likiep.

Lieutenant Joe Luahiwa has been dismissed from the police force.

Geo. W. R. King has been appointed an agent of the Board of Health.

The Miowera did take not any passengers from this port to the Colonies.

The next mail from the Coast will arrive by the return of the Australia, October 21st.

Many people of the city are getting ready to leave for the other islands as soon as cholera ceases.

Practice at tennis is being engaged in quite extensively by members of the Pacific Tennis Club.

Lacrosse enthusiasts are anxious to get started as soon as possible in the work of organizing and practicing.

The Australia brought \$50,000 in coin for Bishop & Co. Most of the amount will be placed in circulation immediately.

C. E. Stone has been appointed manager of the Kona Coffee Company, Ltd., the position formerly held by E. B. Barthrop.

Pocket kodaks and Kombi cameras at Hollister Drug Company. They are capable of making pictures suitable for enlargement.

The sale of unclaimed merchandise at the custom house, announced for next Saturday, has been postponed until the 16th.

R. C. L. Perkins, naturalist for the Royal Society and British Association of England, will leave on the next island boat for Kauai.

A queer prophecy relating to the overthrow of the Government is being told extensively among the natives. The 5th of October is stated as the time.

The regulation of the Board of Health forbidding the holding of meetings in the district of Honolulu has been rescinded.

Trains on the Oahu railway will commence running on regular schedule tomorrow morning. A special was sent out yesterday.

Permission was granted by the Board of Health yesterday for the schools to open. Boiled water only will be used in all the schools.

Oahu College and Punahou Preparatory School will open Monday, October 7th. A corrected list of the faculty is printed this morning.

A large number of natives came from Nuuanu valley yesterday morning, each bearing flowers of some kind for the deceased ex-Princess Poomakelani.

Dr. Howard has leased the Hatch residence for a year. He will take possession about November 1st, after improvements to be made on the place are completed.

A deed was put on record yesterday from Mrs. Dominis for the consideration of \$20,000. The land conveyed is that portion opposite Punahou College, the purchasers being Bruce Waring & Co.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co. announces this morning a list of goods the firm has on the Oceanic wharf available for shipment to the other islands without requiring a permit from the Board of Health.

The Board of Health and Executive Council meet at 9:30 this morning to discuss resolutions passed by the Chamber of Commerce yesterday concerning the shipment of freight and passenger traffic to the other islands.

A letter was forwarded to the Pacific Mail Steamship agents at San Francisco by Hackfeld & Co., the agents of that line here, to the effect that the freight of the Rio de Janeiro, which was refused a landing here some time ago, will be allowed sent back.

The officers and non-commissioned officers of the Mounted Reserve met at the office of A. W. Carter yesterday afternoon. Matters of interest to the organization were discussed. The main proposition before the meeting was the equal distribution of work among the officers.

Albert L. Colesten, teacher of mechanical drawing and English at Oahu College received by the last mail from the Coast an appointment as instructor in mechanics at Cornell University, his alma mater. Mr. Colesten will remain with the Oahu College.

Election of field officers of the National Guard will be held at Regimental Headquarters, Wednesday, October 16th, at 7:30 p. m. The officers to be elected are one lieutenant-colonel and two majors. Major George C. Potter, of the General Staff, will preside at the election.

## "KAUAI KICKERS" TELL ABOUT IT.

## Graphic Description of Life at the Quarantine Station.

## AGENT McVEIGH GIVEN A PURSE.

Turkish and Russian Baths Not In It With Fumigation Process Prescribed by the Board of Health—Target Practice—Gov. Fairchild a Good Manager.

MAULIOLA QUARANTINE STATION, HONOLULU, October 3, 1895.

MR. EDITOR:—Perhaps a peep behind the scenes and beyond the guards into a genuine quarantine station, with a brief description of the modus operandi and daily life of the poor unfortunate (?) detained here upon the "Reef" at "Mauiola" by one of your readers, some of whom may find it expedient to tarry at this charming summer resort for a few days before leaving for their homes upon the other islands, as we have done.

This party consists of eleven gentlemen and fifteen ladies, among whom may be found some of the most prominent people of the Garden Island, who, having been detained in Honolulu for the past four or five weeks, are exceedingly anxious to return to their homes, with others who seem equally anxious to become permanent residents of the beautiful, but recently rebellious, little island of Kauai.

Among these gentlemen are a number good and clever, from the neighborhood of Keala, whom a prominent member of the Board of Health was pleased to name the "Keala Kicks," owing to the fact that they spent the greater part of their spare time during the four weeks of their enforced stay in Honolulu in regular attendance at the meetings of the Board, urging their right to land upon Kauai and return to their homes, after having complied with the regulations of the National Board of Health here, but for some unaccountable reason they were not permitted to go into quarantine here with a guarantee of peaceful landing upon Kauai was not granted until the resignation of the great and prominent people, members of the Board of Health of Lihue, Kauai, was received.

Having secured the necessary permission and guarantee the "kickers" subsided, and the National Board of Health heard a great and mighty sigh of relief, so did the kickers, who immediately gathered themselves together, with their wives and personal effects, entered into quarantine at this lovely spot—Mauiola—Saturday, September 29th, at high noon, there to fumigate, ruminate and rusticate until such time as in the opinion of the health officers, the "cholera bugs" (a la Maui scientists), depart from them forevermore, when they will embark upon the steamship Kea Au Hou,

And will sail away From this charming bay, And on Kauai forever stay.

Immediately upon our arrival here, the fumigation commenced, and oh, how shall I describe this most delightful process? Those who have experienced the delights of Russian or Turkish baths can form a but faint idea of the blissful effects produced. The Volcano House sulphur baths are considered a luxury and a delight, for which we are eager to squander our ducats, but there is little or no comparison between any of these and Mauiola fumigation baths. Suffice to say that every mother's son of us, and daughter too, including the baby, enjoyed this rare treat, gratis. So thoroughly and well done was it, that we have not yet lost the delightful exhilarating effects, but go capering about like a lot of juveniles just freed from school.

The surroundings of Mauiola are all that go to delight the heart of an artist, lying opposite the beautiful Nuuanu Valley; the majestic hills with their ever varying lights and shadows on either side, and the broad expanse of the "grand old ocean" to the south and west, afford scenic effects that must be seen to be appreciated.

The accommodations are all and more than could be expected, and surpass those offered guests at many of the hotels of Honolulu. The service is good, and the kindness of the officials in charge is a most remarkable feature of the place. We have enjoyed our stay upon this lovely spot so fully and pleasantly that we cannot realize that our time is up and we must bid farewell to our pleasant surroundings and go, and are exceedingly loath to do so.

Our days were passed in rambles about the island, novel reading, cribbage, whist, etc. Our evenings, glorious moonlight evenings, never to be forgotten, in song and dance—as we have a number of accomplished musicians and several very sweet and well cultivated voices among our number.

Wednesday night being our last upon the island, we celebrated by the discharge of fireworks and bombs and the tooting of horns, which must have disturbed the occupants of the little graveyard close by, and was seen and heard by our friends in Honolulu.

In conclusion, we wish to mention the uniform courtesy of "Central," who has attended to our numerous telephone calls. We admire his grit and patience, which certainly exceeds that of a saint. Accept of our thanks, "Central."

TARGET PRACTICE.

Among other pastimes we had some very spirited shooting matches in which Mr. J. D. McVeigh, Col. R. C. Spaulding, Mr. C. H. Willis and Mr. Geo. H. Fairchild participated. H. Z. Austin, score keeper. Mauiola Range, 200 yards. Below is the score for the two days:

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1895.

J. D. McVeigh.....4545545555—47  
R. C. Spaulding.....4443424244—35  
C. H. Willis.....333222343—29  
Geo. H. Fairchild.....2302003344—20

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1895.

J. D. McVeigh.....4545455455—46  
R. C. Spaulding.....4545444555—43  
Geo. H. Fairchild.....3332333555—35  
C. H. Willis.....2440323445—31

Which is not to be sneezed at, and when it is considered that Col. Spaulding has passed his sixty-third birthday the above score is simply remarkable, and filibusters would have a poor show to effect a landing at Keala.

## THEY RETURN THANKS.

To Mr. J. D. McVeigh, the executive officer of the National Board of Health who has charge of the station, we wish to tender our most sincere thanks for his untiring efforts to make us comfortable and happy and for his uniform and never failing kindness.

We trust he may be induced to spend his next vacation with the "Keala Kicks" who will gladly give him a right royal welcome and prove to him the sincere hold he has upon their respect and esteem.

"For he's a jolly good fellow,  
For he's a jolly good fellow,  
For he's a jolly good fellow,  
Which nobody can deny."

To Mr. Geo. H. Fairchild, Governor of Mauiola Quarantine Island, we wish to express our thanks also. Mr. Fairchild has displayed rare executive ability in the management of the affairs of the island, which has been impartial, fair and just, giving satisfaction to all, offence to none. The National Board of Health are entitled to credit for the good judgment displayed in the selection of Fairchild as Governor of Mauiola Quarantine Station. Accept of our sincere thanks sir.

## PURSE FOR McVEIGH.

"MAULIOLA" QUARANTINE STATION, HONOLULU, October 3, 1895.  
J. D. McVeigh, Esq., Executive Officer of Board of Health, Honolulu, Oahu.

DEAR SIR:—The undersigned Kauaians, among whom may be found the "Keala Kicks," having been the recipients of your continued and unvarying kindness during the period of our quarantine at "Mauiola," desiring to express our thorough and sincere appreciation of the same, beg that you will accept of the amounts set opposite our names to purchase a souvenir of the occasion, as a slight token of our regard and esteem for you, a faithful and conscientious public officer, as well as a kind and considerate gentleman.

Again thanking you, we are, with aloha nui loa,

Your Quarantined Subjects.

Geo. H. Fairchild and wife.....\$ 5 00  
R. C. Spaulding and wife....." 5 00  
H. Z. Austin and wife....." 5 00  
C. H. Willis and wife....." 5 00  
Mrs. Wm. Easlee....." 2 50  
Mrs. W. F. Meritt....." 2 50  
Mrs. Alex. Lindsay....." 1 00  
Mrs. Wm. A. McKay....." 1 00  
Miss M. G. McCormiston....." 1 00  
Martin Coleman....." 2 00

Check to balance.....\$30 00

## WHAT EMPEROR WAS THIS?

He was one of the greatest monarchs that ever ruled in Europe. He was always at war, yet—wait! let us take one thing at a time.

He was an enormous eater. He breakfasted at five on a bowl heaped in milk and dressed with sugar and spices. After this he went to sleep again. He dined at twelve, always partaking of twenty dishes. He supped at five, and at seven he ate a small amount of food. The latter the most solid meal of the four. After meat he ate a great quantity of pastry and sweets, washing them down with vast draughts of beer and wine. He would gorge himself on sardine omelettes, fried sausages, oel pies, pickled partridges, fat capons, &c., &c.

Finally he abdicated, did this omnivorous Emperor, and a friendly courier then described the power that compelled him to do it. "This a most truculent executioner," said the orator; "it invades the whole body from head to foot. It contracts the nerves with anguish, it freezes the marrow, it converts the fluids of the joints into chalk, and passes not until it has exhausted the body and conquered the mind by immense torture."

He was crippled in the neck, arms, knees, and hands, and covered with chronic skin eruptions; while his stomach occasioned him constant suffering. He was a wreck at an age when he should still have been active and vigorous.

This is not fiction, it is history: without a syllable of exaggeration. How many of our readers will write and tell us what man this was? A thousand, no doubt.

Alack-a-day! however, not kings and emperors alone are thus afflicted. Great hosts of us travel the same road. We are not usually gluttons as this royal gentleman was, but people who eat sparingly often have the same malady. Commonly they inherit a tendency to it. On the level of this dreadful disease the rich and the poor, the great and the small, meet together.

Speaking of an experience of her own, a woman says: "My hands became stiff and numb. There seemed to be no feeling in them. I was so crippled that I could not even turn a round of bread. A little later I lost my legs and feet, the soles of the latter being very tender and sore. The pain was so severe that I often sat down and cried on account of my sufferings and my helplessness. I used rubbing oils and emollients, but got no relief. In this way I went on month after month, never expecting to be well again. I felt the first signs of illness in February, 1888. At first I had merely a pain in the stomach, no appetite, and was low, tired, and languid. Following this came the agonies of rheumatism, as I have said. I owe my recovery to a suggestion of my husband. He advised me to take Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and got me a bottle from Mr. W. Simpson's, in North Street. After taking it for a fortnight my hands got their right feeling, and suffered no more from rheumatism, indigestion and dyspepsia, which I now understand to be the cause of rheumatism. From that time to this I have been in the best of health. (Signed) (Mrs.) Elizabeth Ann Rogers, Southview Lane, North Street, Horncastle, Lincolnshire, February 1st, 1893."

"In the year 1879," writes another, "rheumatism attacked me, one joint after another. The pains were all over me, although the worst was in one knee. For two years I suffered with it—the doctor's medicines doing no good. In 1881 I read in a little book that rheumatism was caused by indigestion and dyspepsia, and that the true cure for it was Mother Seigel's Syrup. This proved to be true, as after taking three bottles I knew no more of stomach disorder nor rheumatism. I have since recommended this wonderful remedy to hundreds of persons. (Signed) (Mrs.) E. Schofield, 10, West Hill, Southampton Street, Reading, October 26, 1892."

The great Emperor was driven to abstinence by rheumatism and gout, caused by his ruined digestive powers. His outraged stomach filled him with poison from top to toe. Yet he never lost his appetite, which was all the worse for him. Not long afterwards he died, having asthma and gravel, and the other consequences of dyspepsia. But one needs not to be a gourmand to have dyspepsia, with its trailing troubles. Any one of fifty causes may provoke it. Watch out for the earliest symptoms and arrest them at once by using the Syrup. It stops the mischief on the spot where it begins, and then purifies the blood.

By the aid of common sense and Mother Seigel the Emperor might have stayed on his throne, might he not? Yes, but unluckily she wasn't born in time to help him.

## TALKING MACHINE FOR KONA.

## New Telephone Line From Kauai Nearing Completion.

Will Prove of Great Benefit to People of the Big Island—Difficult Undertaking.

When L. S. Aungst conceived the happy idea of constructing a telephone line connecting the Kona with other parts of the island of Hawaii, he met with deserved encouragement all along the line, particularly among the plantation owners and steamship companies doing business on both sides of the big island. Although the undertaking was a difficult one, requiring the expenditure of a large amount of money and much hard work, the promoter was confident of the ultimate success of the enterprise.

Poles have been placed and wires stretched from Naalehu, Kau, to within three miles of Kailua, Kona, with an instrument at each end in working order, which has proven very useful to the Sheriff of Hawaii in sending orders concerning the quarantine and other matters. Poles are also in position from Naalehu to Honouapo, and Mr. Aungst and assistants are now engaged in building the line from the latter place to the volcano, which is expected to be completed within the next six weeks, when connection can be had from Punaluu to Kohala, via Hilo.

A subsidy of \$3000 has been voted the line by the Government, which amount the people along the line consider substantial aid and in keeping with the many beneficial results to be obtained by connecting the upper and lower portions of the country. The new line will be especially useful to steamers and Government officials, as well as rendering valuable assistance to the ranchers and coffee raisers in the several districts through which it runs.

Not least among the many conveniences resulting from the use of the telephone by steamers plying along the windward and lee sides of the island, it will enable the different purveyors—particularly the Hall, when that steamer arrives at Kailua—to send messages from that point to Kau and learn the condition of the landings. Many times the steamer is compelled to remain at Kaupua over night, when, if the state of the sea was known, Punaluu could be reached early in the evening and without stopping at Kaupua.

Most of the material for finishing the line is on the ground, except the instruments, which are expected shortly. The central office of the new line will be at Naalehu and is about completed. Mr. Joseph Pritchard will be in charge of the central office. He is a most capable electrician, and the residents of Kau are fortunate in having the services of one so thoroughly conversant with every branch of the business.

Previously, when connection was desired with Hilo from Kau, the Volcano House had to be rung up and the circuit switched. This put Mr. Lee to a great deal of trouble, but when the new line is in operation such will not be necessary.

It is hoped the Government appropriation will be immediately available, as several thousand dollars have been spent in construction work. The generous sum donated will aid materially in accomplishing the early completion of the line.

L. S. Aungst, the manager of the new company and promoter of the enterprise, is well and favorably known to the people of Honolulu and the other islands. He enjoys reputation second to none in the telephone business, and certainly deserves a great deal of credit for successfully surmounting the many difficulties incident to the building of a line several hundred miles in length and over an extremely rough country. His many friends in the islands will be gratified to know that the dream of his life is about to be realized. His earnest endeavor to furnish the people of the Kona telephone connection with their neighbors should be duly appreciated by a patronage in keeping with the benefits he has made possible to those residing along the line of the new Kau-Kona Telephone and Telegraph Company.

## Chamber of Commerce Meeting.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday morning, with President Schaefer in the chair. F. M. Swanzy was appointed secretary. A number of members were present. Matters in connection with shipments of merchandise to the other islands was discussed at length. Resolutions presented by the special committee named at the last meeting were adopted and ordered sent to the Board of Health for action at the meeting of that body held the same day. These appear in the report of the Health Board.

## BY AUTHORITY.

ARTHUR WALLIS RICHARDSON, Esq., has this day been commissioned as Collector of Customs for the port of Hilo and the collection districts of the island of Hawaii.

(Signed) J. B. CASTLE, Collector-General of Customs.

Approved: S. M. DAMON, Minister of Finance.

Honolulu, Sept. 2nd, 1895. 1694-3t

J. M. JAMES, Esq., has this day been commissioned as Port Surveyor for the port of Hilo and the collection districts of the island of Hawaii.

(Signed) J. B. CASTLE, Collector-General of Customs.

Approved: S. M. DAMON, Minister of Finance.

1694-3t



THE CHICAGO COLISEUM

The Chicago Coliseum stands on the ground occupied by Buffalo Bill's show during the World's Fair. It will be devoted to bicycle races, football matches, etc. It is said to be the largest amusement structure in the world.

## BY AUTHORITY.

## HAWAIIAN TREASURY.

## Comparative Statement for the Month Ending.

	SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1894.	SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1895.
Current Account Balance, September 1st.....	\$184,674 53	\$ 58,610 76
Loan Fund Account Balance September 1st.....	23,015 93	45,165 93
Total Treasury Balance, September 1st.....	\$207,690 46	\$103,776 69
RECEIPTS.		
Interior Department.....	\$14,008 89	\$11,359 05
Customs.....	36,338 50	24,782 11
Fines, Penalties and Costs.....	5,250 23	4,580 70
Revenue Stamps.....	1,850 89	1,786 40
San Francisco Consul Fees.....	1,320 28	600 17
Chinese Passports.....	700 00	547 92
Water.....	350 00	1,582 80
Fish Market.....	471 25	506 25
Post Office.....	4,865 13	3,324 93
Prison.....	658 75	300 30
Registry Office.....	714 50	851 00
Brands.....	11 00	9 00
Government Realizations.....	477 82	237 50
Electric Light.....	375 80	139 25
Hilo Water.....	45,680 70	30,285 81
Crown Lands.....	25 75	33 00
Board of Education.....	1,575 07	31 00
	\$114,862 67	\$104,699 99
Sale of Government Bonds Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank.....	14,100 00	9,200 00
	\$336,653 13	\$194,023 98

## EXPENDITURES.

Civil List, Permanent Settlement and Legislature.....	\$ 2,325 00	\$ 1,570 00
Judiciary Department.....	8,016 18	7,869 88
Department Foreign Affairs.....	4,250 61	4,429 95
Interior Department, Salaries.....	1,218 65	1,345 00
Interior Bureau of Surveys "Registry of Conveyance".....	1,060 00	1,283 62
Interior Bureau of Immigration.....	619 00	629 00
Interior Bureau of Public Works.....	110 00	314 50
Interior Water Works.....	8,582 10	13,380 29
"Board of Health.....	2,036 40	3,492 67
"Miscellaneous.....	12,360 11	14,083 99
Finance Department.....	8,155 12	6,983 62
Custom House.....	13,712 03	12,659 47
Post Office.....	7,648 89	7,470 67
Interest.....	16,931 90	25,021 45
Attorney General's Department.....	12,869 78	4,067 58
Bureau of Public Instruction.....	1,291 30	1,742 50
General Expenses suppression of Cholera.....	8,605 47	2,417 01
General Expenses Retention, January, 1895.....	14,773 00	8,367 00
Support of the Military.....	124,575 60	117,158 20
Road Tax Special Deposit.....		

Postal Savings Bank withdrawn..... 1,100 00 1,300 00

Expenditures under Loan Act..... 13,980 29 15,080 29 9,714 05

Treasury Notes Paid..... 10,000 00 20,914 05

Total Expenditures..... 139,655 89 138,072 25

Current Account Balance September 30..... 174,961 60 22,499 55

Loan Fund Account Balance September 30..... 22,035 64 33,451 84

Total Treasury Balance, September 30..... 196,997 24 55,951 43

Outstanding Bonds..... 336,653 13 194,024 68

Treasury Notes..... 2,788 30 00 2,961,300 00

Dues Postal Savings Bank..... 78,500 00 80,000 00

Less Loan Fund Balance..... 686 861 13 3,553,661 13 716,500 27 3,757,800 27

Net Loan Indebtedness..... 22,035 64 33,451 88

3,531 625 49 3,724,348 99

## MEMORANDA.

## Memoranda and Current Obligations on the Respective Dates on October 1st, 1894 and October 1st, 1895.

Bills unpaid July, 1894.....	\$22,094 32	Unpaid June, 1895.....	\$31,361 01
"August, 1894.....	21,599 64	"July, 1895.....	30,129 82
		"August, 1895.....	23,578 67

The Treasury in common with the public has suffered in its revenues by the quarantine wisely imposed by the Board of Health to prevent the spread of cholera to the other districts, where if one case should be introduced among plantations and country villages, no subsequent effort of the Board could ever rectify the mistake. Disaster to our main industry would be the only record. To provide funds to meet the necessary expenses of the Health Bureau, and enable it to make its work effective, and to meet a portion of the pay rolls, the Executive Council have drawn on Bishop & Co., for the Board of Health to the amount of \$17,284.10 and for Current Account to the amount of \$20,215.90.

These amounts will be repaid from checks given on that firm for taxes during the month of December next, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum. Interest on the Public Debt has been promptly paid. The balance of cash in the Postal Savings Bank on October 1st, 1895, is \$91,731.43.

S. M. DAMON, MINISTER OF FINANCE.

Daily Advertiser, 75 Cents per Month



## KONA RESIDENTS ARE THANKFUL.

Coffee Picking Season Is at Its Height in the Konas.

## TELEPHONE LINE ABOUT FINISHED.

Postoffice Is Greatly Needed at Honolulu.  
Honolulu Board of Health Praised.  
Big Sugar Crops—Kailua Hotel  
Closed Temporarily—Social Notes.

NORTH KONA (Hawaii), Sept. 30.—The arrival of the Hall from Honolulu Thursday evening brought the good news of the cholera having been checked and prospect of business and traffic being resumed as usual. The Board of Health and all the good people of Honolulu who did such noble work to suppress the epidemic, have the heartfelt sympathy and thanks of Kona residents. Kona, as well as the other districts of Hawaii, came under the ban of Hilo's extreme and arbitrary measures, and much wrathful feeling was engendered; but as poor Hilo has had a good many raps already, it is left for her to chew the cud of reflection and hope that under another emergency she will realize that there are other places to be considered besides Hilo.

This district has had its share of schools waiting for teachers and belated visitors anxious to return to their homes. The latter all agree that if they had to be detained somewhere against their wishes, they were fortunate that it was in lovely Kona.

The coffee picking season is at its height and great trays of drying coffee are everywhere a feature of the landscape. Weather has been dry for some time and very favorable for coffee drying and for cultivation.

The telephone will soon be an accomplished fact and Konaites will be like a child with a new toy, trying the patience of their friends in the other districts to whom the telephone is an old story. The telephone office at Honolulu is really quite pretty, situated as it is on a knoll surrounded by kukui trees and painted a light olive with red roof.

The new Japanese store near the telephone office is completed. It is quite a good sized, substantial building, and apparently well stocked. There is considerable building activity in the vicinity of Honolulu. At the rate the population is increasing, there is likelihood of the fine new school building being too small to accommodate the pupils. A postoffice at Honolulu is needed, and doubtless there will soon be an active demand for one.

There is rumor of a new manager for the Kona Coffee Plantation. The many friends of E. B. Barthrop hope it is not well founded.

Miss Anna Paris has closed her house at Kailua and is visiting her brother at Kealahou until affairs are more settled.

Miss P. Scott is due from Hilo to take her position at Honolulu school. Mr. and Mrs. Lemon are also due to fill the Pahoehehe vacancies.

Mrs. C. H. Bishop, of Lihue, Kauai, with her five children, have made a lengthy visit with her sister, Mrs. Katherine Scott.

Mrs. Jaeger and Miss Ward, of Honolulu, are still at Dr. McWayne's; also his mother and aunt.

Messrs. Tullock and Clinton, of Kohala and Hamakua telephone offices, arrived by sloop from Kawaihae Friday evening. They are taking in the coffee plantations, and will be on hand to help inaugurate the new line.

## VOLCANO GETTING RESTLESS.

Action of Board of Health Sustained—News Notes from Kau.

KAU (Hawaii), Sept. 29.—The Hall arrived Friday about 9 a. m. with freight that was very much needed. It saved the district from a great deal of inconvenience, as we were running short of most everything. The Hawaiian Agricultural Company had to stop grinding a few days, as they ran out of sugar bags, but fortunately the Hall brought a big supply.

The district feels very grateful to W. O. Smith and the Board of Health for not sending the Hall to Hilo. Praises for them are heard from every quarter, and they have many admirers in the district. We

feel that cholera has a deadly foe in them.

Hutchinson Plantation and Hawaiian Agricultural Company are booming; they are turning out sugar in great abundance. Last trip the Hall left over 1200 bags of Hawaiian Agricultural Company sugar behind for want of room. This trip the steamer will leave about 2800 bags of Hutchinson Plantation sugar and 300 bags of the Hawaiian Agricultural Company. Her shipment this trip is 7054 bags, made up of the two plantations. The Hutchinson Plantation from October, 1894, to date has turned out 5900 tons of sugar. Both of the above plantations will have very large crops next season. The finding of water by Manager Walton means over a thousand tons of sugar a year for the Hawaiian Agricultural Company. He has just planted over 150 acres, which will be irrigated with the water lately found.

The rose and yellow bamboo cane have been a great success in this district, more especially on the highlands, where it is too cold for the Lahaina species. It is said that the yellow Caledonia will surpass the bamboo cane. At present there is very little of the Caledonia but the planters are very careful to save all the tops for seed cane.

Madame Pele is getting restless. On Saturday night, 21st inst., she gave two kicks about 9:30 o'clock; the first was very light, but the other was quite heavy. Sunday night about 8 o'clock she gave another, and followed with one more on Thursday. It is said that considerable rumbling noise is heard coming from the pit.

C. E. Stone has gone to Kona to accept the management of the Kona Coffee Co., formerly held by E. B. Barthrop.

L. S. Augst has completed the telephone wire and poles to within three miles of Kailua, and while waiting for instruments and material, will commence on October 1st and continue on to the volcano from Honuapo. As Mr. Augst works his way into Kona from Kau, he always carried an instrument and would communicate with Kau every day. This saved the Government a great deal of expense and trouble during the cholera scare. In former times they had to send passengers overland, which took two days. Lately Sheriff Williams telephoned his order to Deputy Sheriff Yates, and he passed them along by telephone to the deputy sheriffs in Kona.

## WERE CUT AND DRIED.

Exceptions Taken to Statements of North Kona Meeting.

MR. EDITOR:—In your issue of the 24th of September there appears a report of a meeting held at Kailua, North Kona, and the heading which calls it a "Mass Meeting of the Residents of North and South Kona" is misleading.

As a matter of fact but three persons were from the latter section and that it was a hole and corner affair is demonstrated by the statement that these three were invited by a note, and the rest of the residents did not count—with the promoters, who had their program cut and dried, also the resolutions.

Mr. Bucholz made a glaring statement when he made the assertion that the South Kona meetings were packed by people who were at the "beck and call" of two men. Those meetings were public by public notice. If a local board is formed, it must be for the district of South Kona and no amalgamation with the clique that run North Kona will be accepted.

AHEAD OF THE GAME.

## THE BEST TREATMENT FOR CHOLERA.

When promptly and properly treated a recovery is almost certain. This was fully demonstrated during the prevalence of Cholera in New York in 1866. Go to bed as soon as the first symptoms appear, remain as quiet as possible, and take Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in double doses until the pain ceases, and then after each operation of the bowels more than natural. Send for a physician, but take this remedy in this way until he arrives. The remedy should be kept at hand ready for instant use. It should be taken within five minutes after the first symptoms appear. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is the most successful medicine that has yet been produced, not only for the milder forms of bowel complaint, but for the most virulent forms of Asiatic Cholera. For sale by BENSON, SMITH & CO.

Both Tired.

"Oh, John," said the new woman to her husband, "you just ought to see my new bicycle. It's beautifully tired."

"It isn't half as tired as I am," groaned the husband as he salted the biscuits and put sugar in the soup.

## GOOD SHIP AUSTRALIA SAILS.

Passengers Undergo a Thorough Fumigation With Sulphur.

## BUSY DAY AT OCEANIC WHARF.

Dr. C. C. Ryder Appointed Sanitary Inspector of the United States Marine Hospital Service—Music and Cheers. Consul Mills Does Some Hard Work.

The Australia sailed for the Coast Wednesday between 4 and 5 o'clock with a heavy mail and a large number of passengers. Notwithstanding the quarantine and guards galore, the vicinity of the Oceanic dock was crowded with people, anxious to say good-bye to departing friends. The Hawaiian Band played for nearly an hour previous to the departure of the steamer. They occupied a position outside the Allen street entrance, the music being distinctly heard by the passengers, who crowded to the forward part of the ship to better enjoy the concert.

About the Inter-Island wharf, which had been boarded up and used as a place of fumigation, hundreds of people congregated to catch a glimpse of their friends before they went aboard the steamer and to see how the process of fumigation was carried out. A portion of the dock was divided by a large canvas, behind which the ladies were put through the "mill," or rather the "box."

Spectators derived a great deal of amusement by watching the men and boys go through the ordeal of being cleansed of germs. A square box about four feet high, with a trap door and sliding top, was used for the purpose of fumigation. When the person entered and was seated only the head was visible. In order to prevent the sulphurous fumes from overpowering the occupant a towel was placed around the neck. Small pans filled with light sulphur were placed in the bottom of the box, and after allowing one, two or three minutes for the fumes to permeate the body the fumigation was complete. Some of those who went in the box wheezed, snorted and bowed when released, the fumes of sulphur being obnoxious to their delicate sense of smell. A learned gentleman of the city was heard to remark that the Board of Health was giving the people a foretaste of what might be expected in the lower regions.

Agents of the steamer and their assistants, with the custom house men, worked like beavers most of the day. Consul Mills was here, there and everywhere, attending to the arduous duties of getting everything and everybody in proper shape to enter the United States on arrival of the Australia at San

Francisco. That official was kept busy from early morn till the steamer departed, and it is safe to say he did the hardest day's work probably of his life. The fumigation of passengers and effects was under the supervision of Dr. C. C. Ryder, who was appointed yesterday by Consul Mills as Sanitary Inspector of the United States Marine Hospital Service. The process carried out was according to regulations of the United States, but the chances are the precautions will have to be repeated when the steamer arrives at San Francisco.

As the favorite Australia steamed out of the harbor there were loud cheers from people congregated on the wharves and steamers. Several of the local fleet paid their respects by shrill whistles, and amid waving of hats, handkerchiefs and the like, the staunch ship began her journey to the Coast, carrying among her passengers a number of prominent people, boys returning to college and persons bound on business and pleasure trips.

## Warrimoo Being Repaired.

The Canadian liner Warrimoo will not arrive here until November 2, one trip having been cancelled, owing to necessary repairs being made at Sydney. The accident to the liner at Vancouver recently will cause the steamer to be docked, and no vessel being available to take her run, the Warrimoo was compelled to miss one trip.

## Notice.

MR. E. C. STONE HAS BEEN APPOINTED Manager of the Kona Coffee Company (Limited), the position formerly held by E. B. Barthrop.  
V. J. CAPRON, President.  
4113-1w 1695-2t

## Mules 36 Mules

FOR SALE.

Parties desiring Mules will make money buying of me, as I raise all my stock in California and can sell cheaper than those who buy to sell. My Mules are from 4 to 6 years old, and weigh from 1000 to 1250 pounds.

Call or address

R. T. McCULLOUGH,

4110-1f Arlington Hotel.

## HEALD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,

24 Post Street, - San Francisco.  
FOR SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

This college instructs in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Drawing, all the English branches and everything pertaining to business for full six months. We have 16 teachers and give individual instruction to all our pupils. A Department of Electrical Engineering Has been established under a thoroughly qualified instructor. The course is thoroughly practical. Send for circular.  
C. S. HALEY, Secretary.

## THE MUTUAL Life Insurance Company of New York.

RICHARD A. MCCURDY, President.

Assets December 31, 1894, \$204,638,783.96

A Good Record the Best Guarantee for the Future.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

S. B. ROSE,

General Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

## WE'RE NOT ALL ALIKE.

It is vain to treat merchants as if they were equal. They are unequal by methods as men generally are by nature and circumstances.

Our methods are such that it enables us to place goods to you and save the usual profit.

In Ship Chandlery we quote you: Blocks, patent and complex, from 3 to 6 inches; Manila Rope 6 threads to 6 inches; Ratline, Lanyard, Seizing Marlin, Spun Yarn and all kinds of tarred rope; Pig Lead for yacht keels; copper paint; sail duck; Cotton and Flax, every size; Iron Wire Rope 1 to 4 inches; Flexible Steel Wire Rope, 3 to 3 inches; Stockholm and American Pine Tar, Paints in oil and dry.

In fact every conceivable article needed to make up a complete ship chandlery store.

E. O. HALL & SON, LIMITED.

## BENSON, SMITH &amp; CO.,

Jobbing and Manufacturing

## PHARMACISTS.

DEALERS IN

## PURE DRUGS,

Chemicals,

## MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS

AND

## Patent Medicines

At the Lowest Prices.

COR. OF FORT AND HOTEL STREETS.

## Metropolitan Market KING STREET.

## Choicest Meats

From Finest Herds.

G. J. WALLER, Proprietor.

## Families and Shipping Supplied

ON SHORT NOTICE

## Lowest Market Prices

All Meats delivered from this market are Thoroughly Chilled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meat so treated retains all its juicy properties and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat.

## Beaver Saloon.

H. J. NOLTE, - Prop.

Begs to announce to his friends and the public in general that he has opened the above saloon, where

## FIRST-CLASS REFRESHMENTS

Will be served from 3 a. m. till 10 p. m., under the immediate supervision of a competent Chef de Cuisine.

## THE FINEST GRADES OF

Tobaccos, Cigars, Pipes and Smokers' Sundries

Chosen by a personal selection from first-class manufacturers has been obtained and will be added to from time to time.

One of Brunswick & Balke's Celebrated Billiard Tables

Connected with the establishment, where lovers of the cue can participate.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

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Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

## Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

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Agents Canadian-Australian S.S. Line Canadian Pacific Railway.

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PIANO

Is the famous KROEGER. It is always in the van of improvement. We are showing a

## NEW-STYLE KROEGER

That has recently been put on the market. It is a gem. Liberal discount for cash. Call and see it. It is a beauty.

PIANOS kept in tune for one year gratis. Old instruments taken as part payment. Tuning and repairing a specialty.  
T. W. BERGSTROM.

THRUM'S BOOK STORE;

Honolulu, H. I.

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FIRE, LIFE and MARINE INSURANCE.

## Northern Assurance Co

Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, £3,975,000.

## BRITISH AND FOREIGN

MARINE INSURANCE CO., Ltd., Of Liverpool for MARINE.

Capital - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gnl. Agts.

## Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## CASTLE &amp; COOKE, Ltd.,

Life and Fire

## Insurance Ag'ts.

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Boston.

Etna Fire Insurance Company

Of Hartford.

North British and Mercantile INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL ASSETS 31ST DEC., 1894,

£11,671,018 2s. 2d.

1—Authorized Capital, £3,000,000

Subscribed Capital, £2,750,000

Paid-up Capital, £87,500 0 0

2—Fire Funds, £4,410,000 7 3

3—Life and Annuity Funds, £5,572,525 14 11

Revenue Fire Branch, £1,546,856 18 7

Revenue Life and Annuity Branches, £1,359,821 10 0

£2,906,678 18 4

The accumulated funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks, 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies, 101,650,000

Total reichsmarks, 107,650,000

## North German Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks, 8,830,000

Capital their reinsurance companies, 35,000,000

Total reichsmarks, 43,830,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss of damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

## The Liverpool and London and Globe

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1836.

Assets - - \$42,032,000

Net Income - - 9,079,000

Claims Paid - - 112,509,000

Takes Risks against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Machinery, Sugar Mills, Dwellings and Furniture on the most favorable terms.

BISHOP & CO.



## MINISTER CASTLE INTERVIEWED.

Talks of Hawaiian Matters to Boston Writer.

MR. CLEVELAND MISINFORMED.

Touches Up the Bishop and the Cholera. Land Law, Revolution and Rebellion Reviewed—Islands Prosperous and Anxious for Annexation, Etc., Etc.

BOSTON, Sept. 18.—William R. Castle, the newly appointed Hawaiian Minister at Washington, is in this city for a brief visit, prior to presenting his credentials to Secretary Olney at the seat of government. He was seen last evening by a Journal writer, who found him very communicative concerning matters at Honolulu. Mr. Castle is apparently not far from 45 years of age, tall and athletic in build, of light complexion, full beard, and remarkably approachable and genial in conversation. He is accompanied by Mrs. Castle and a young son. One of his errands in Boston is to make arrangements for the admission of his oldest son to Harvard College.

Annexation Sentiment Strong. "What is the feeling in Honolulu at present in regard to annexation?" was asked of Mr. Castle.

"It is still very active. All of the prominent citizens, it may be said, are in favor of some form of annexation to the United States. The mass of the rank and file of the people are in favor of it. The general thought is that the islands should come into the Union as a province in some manner. The exact status is not generally discussed."

"It is reported here that the Royalist faction is now advocating annexation in order to get rid of the Dole Government?" was suggested.

"Yes; that is true, also. The feeling of the Royalists is still very bitter toward the personnel of the present Government, so that they would even welcome annexation, if thereby they might rid themselves of the republic."

"This feeling comes chiefly from the British residents?"

"Largely so. And yet very many of the British residents, although regretting the fall of the monarchy, are still very friendly in their personal relations with Mr. Dole. That gentleman is very popular among all classes. As an example, I will cite that of Mr. Wodehouse, the late British Minister, who has now returned to Great Britain. He sailed in my company from Honolulu to Vancouver. On the way he spoke often of Mr. Dole in the most friendly and courteous manner."

"Mr. Wodehouse, I think, is connected by marriage with the royal family?"

"Yes," said Mr. Castle; "his son married a half-sister of the Princess Kaiulani. Nevertheless, his references to Mr. Dole were, as I have said, of the most friendly nature."

The Pending Land Bill. "What is the chief matter of interest before the Hawaiian Legislature?"

"The Legislature has drawn a land bill and has at last perfected it. This bill is to provide some method of opening up the Government lands to small settlers. The status of these lands is, briefly, this: One of the chief acts of Kamehameha III was to inaugurate the systems which have since been in operation in the islands. Until his time, all the lands were held by the chiefs under a sort of feudal tenor. Kamehameha III confiscated all the lands and then re-arranged them in three groups. The first of these were the crown lands, the income from which accrued to the crown for the support of the sovereign. The second group were the lands deeded in fee simple back to the chiefs and to the small land holders throughout the kingdom. This assured the farmers and others of perfect titles. The third group, and this was by far the largest, including nearly one-half the lands of the islands, were the Government lands."

"At the fall of the monarchy and the establishment of the Provisional Government, the crown lands and the Government lands, except, of course, those held by private parties under leaseholds, reverted to the new Government. The two classes of lands then became merged. The question before the Government has been how to open up these lands to actual settlers. We desire to encourage American immigration. It is the intent to offer inducements to young, energetic men of American birth to come to the islands and settle and engage in the coffee raising industry. The lands will not be sold to speculators but to bona fide settlers. The price of the lands averages, perhaps, from \$1 to \$5 per acre. The land is exceedingly rich, and both soil and climate are well adapted to coffee culture. The settlers are not given a fee simple until after three years. This is to insure the sale of lands to actual settlers. "Cholera has appeared at Honolulu?"

"Yes, unfortunately it did not appear until after I had left. I learn, however, that it is confined wholly to the native Hawaiians. The whites have not been affected. Perhaps the greatest local problem with which we people at Honolulu have to deal is that of a good system of drainage. The city sits upon a level plain and the rise and fall of the tides is very slight. The coral reef outside the harbor acts as a breakwater, and also as a retainer of the waters of the harbor. We have several systems of sewerage under consideration, and shall adopt one of them before long. It is probable that some form of pumping will be adopted."

"You have a good educational system in the islands?"

"Excellent, we have a fine system of graded free schools and the very best of teachers. Oahu College has now a magnificent endowment, thanks to the munificence of Mr. Bishop, and as soon as there is a sufficient demand for a university education among the people to warrant it, the grade of the college will be raised. Its rank is now about equal to the best academies and higher schools in this country. The new high school, for the use of which the beautiful Bishop mansion has been purchased recently, is just about ready to open. It may be that the outbreak of cholera has delayed the opening. Its grade will be about that of the best high schools in this country."

About the Revolution. "Now, Mr. Castle, will you say something about the revolution, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Cleveland, the action of the troops in landing and that interesting episode in general?"

"I think that Mr. Cleveland was in many respects misled in that matter. I do not think that he intentionally misstated anything. But he misapprehended the situation. At the same time, I feared that when the troops were landed, just at the critical time, before we had obtained possession of all the branches of the Government, the act would be open to misconception. I was afraid that the act of landing the men was a little premature. It was feared by me and others that it might be said that this was done for the purpose of intimidating the queen and her Government; and what we feared came to pass. But the disposition of the troops in the city was not as Mr. Cleveland was led to believe. They were not massed at one point. One squad was marched from the wharf directly to the American Consulate to guard the papers and records there. Another squad was sent to the house of the American Minister for the purpose of protection. The third detachment was marched up through the city, first to the house of Mr. Atherton, and afterwards removed to the grounds of Mr. Hopper, which were near the palace. But this was after dark, and they were not at any time paraded in view of the palace windows. The troops remained at Mr. Hopper's only until they could be furnished with some shelter for the night. I saw the troops there, and conversed with some of the officers. They told me they were only waiting there until some place could be found where they could pass the night. They were not under arms. Their muskets were not loaded and stacked. In a short time Arion Hall was procured, and the troops were removed there and bivouacked for the night. Arion Hall did not command the Government buildings, neither was it within sight of the palace. The troops were stationed here because it was a point near to the largest amount of property owned by American citizens, which it was their duty to guard."

"How is Minister Willis regarded in Honolulu?"

"His relations are very friendly with all the members of the Government, and it is the feeling of all that it is his desire to avoid friction and to maintain a genial, friendly relation with the people of the city. Of course we understand that he is there to carry out the policy of the Administration at Washington. But there is not the least unfriendliness in his attitude. His social relations with the people are warm and friendly."

"There was some excitement in the early part of his stay in Honolulu?"

A Chapter Hitherto Unpublished. "There was a vast amount of suppressed excitement when it became known that Minister Willis had demanded the surrender of the Dole Government to the queen. The news went through the city like magic. And with it went a feeling of determination to resist with force of arms any attempt of the American forces to enforce the demand. We felt that it was not impossible that such an attempt would be made, and every man took his rifle in hand. We have excellent galling guns, and from our position on shore we could have made a strong resistance to the landing of the American forces. They would not have been allowed to land. Still we felt very confident that they would attempt it. We could see the mustering of the men in arms on the deck of the ship."

"From elevated places in the city every movement on board the ship was distinctly visible. Men were posted in these places, which were connected by telephone with the Government buildings, and every movement on board was instantly reported. We knew that the men were mustered in line fully armed and equipped, with knapsacks and ammunition belts filled with cartridges. Everything was in readiness, apparently, for landing the troops, and they appeared to be only awaiting the word."

"Would the Hawaiians have fired on the boats if they had attempted a landing?"

"They certainly would. There is a good deal of Yankee blood in Hawaii. Our men would certainly have fired on the boats with the galling guns. You cannot imagine the tension of affairs in the city. Everyone fully expected a conflict with the American troops. We did not know what Mr. Willis' instructions were. We knew that he had made a demand in behalf of President Cleveland, that the Dole Government should step down and out, and that that demand had been refused. We knew that Mr. Willis had sent to Washington for further instructions. What these instructions were, of course, we did not know. Just at the critical moment, however, when everyone in the city fully expected a conflict with the American troops, an intimation came to us, in a quiet way—I will not say how—that the troops had no idea of landing, and that no force would be used. The intimation was very slight, but it was sufficient to show us that the mustering of the troops on the deck of the ship was merely for effect. It was a big show of bluff. The result showed that this was the correct view. When it became apparent that we were not to be overawed and intimidated, but that we meant to resist, the troops were returned to their quarters, and the city returned to its usual quiet."

Willis. It is reported that he bitterly denounced the order to close the churches at the outbreak of the cholera."

"Yes. Bishop Willis has always been exceedingly bitter against the Provisional Government and against the present Government, and he has been outspoken in his bitterness. But even with his feeling I do not really see how he could have spoken so bitterly about the closing of the churches as an ordinary measure of power. It was done as a measure of safety, especially in the interest of the native Hawaiians, to whom the scourge is confined. The order was made in the interests of the public safety, and even the Bishop should have acquiesced in it. The Bishop has been so outspoken and so unreasonable in his opposition to the Government that a schism has occurred in the Cathedral parish of the English church, and a faction, led by Mr. Macintosh, has formed a new congregation. Of course this must be under the official control of the Bishop, as he is a missionary bishop of the English church, whose See covers the whole group of islands. But the new congregation does not come under his immediate ministry. It is difficult to understand Bishop Willis' intense bitterness, but it is doubtless explained by his traditional attachment to monarchical institutions. His opposition does not materially affect the people or the Government."

A Patriotic Plenipotentiary.

Mr. Castle is a Hawaiian by birth, and is enthusiastic in his love for his native islands. His education was gained partly in Honolulu and partly in this country. He was admitted to the New York bar, and practiced law for a time in the metropolis. In 1875 he returned to the islands and was appointed Attorney-General by King Kalakaua. He participated in the revolution of 1887 and again in 1893. He was one of the five commissioners who came to Washington to negotiate the treaty of annexation which was presented to the Senate during the last weeks of President Harrison's administration. It will be interesting to know that Mr. Castle, himself the son of a missionary, is imbued with much of the missionary spirit. He has for many years occupied the position of superintendent of the Sunday school connected with the oldest native church on the islands, and has long been an earnest laborer among the native Hawaiians. He speaks their language fluently, and is exceedingly popular among them. On this account his appointment to the Washington mission is very satisfactory to the native Hawaiians.

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ALSO READ THIS. MECHANICVILLE, St. Mary County, Md.—I sold a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm to a man who had been suffering with rheumatism for several years. It made him a well man. A. J. MCGILL. For sale at 50 cents per bottle by all dealers. BENSON SMITH & Co., agents for H.I.

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Will do better on FIRST-CLASS FEED.

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Makes pictures large enough to be good for contact printing and good enough to enlarge to any reasonable size. "One button does it. You press it." Weighs only 5 ounces. HERE! ANOTHER!

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Both of these cameras can be loaded or film changed in daylight. We have on exhibition an assortment of pictures taken with these cameras which are perfect in every detail.

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## WE PROMISE TO PAY



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A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small Engines.

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THEO. HOFFMANN, Manager.

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continue with a few more and cure it.

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